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A TREATISE OF ANTIENT AND PRESENT GEOGRAPHY.

Together with a Sett of MAPS, both of Antient and Present Geography, design'd for the Use of Young Students in the Universities.

By EDWARD WELLS, M. A. and Student of Christ-Church, *Oxon.*

The Second Edition with large Additions.

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THE PREFACE.

THE Favourable Reception this Treatise hath met with, (by means whereof the former Impression, and that a very Large one, hath gone off within the narrow Compass of Four Years, and might have gone off even within a much lesser space, had I thought fit to submit it to all the common Methods of Sale: so Favourable a Reception) will be allowed, I presume, to be fairly and without Vanity interpreted as an Evidence, that I have obtained as much as I desired in the Preface to the former Edition, viz: *That on perusal of this Work by the Publick, the Verdict brought in thereby might be, that* It hath not needlesly increased the vast multitude of Geographical Books. *For this reason, I think, I am excused from the Formality of an Apology for Reprinting this Treatise, and shall therefore content my self without any more ado to give an account of those two Particulars, which ought to be here accounted for, namely, the* special Design *of this Geographical Treatise together with the Maps thereunto belonging, and the* peculiar Improvements *both of the one and the other in this New Edition.*

As to the special Design *of this Work 'tis to be known, that the Persons, for whose sake it was undertaken, are chiefly Young Students at the Universities, who by the Course of their Studies being oblig'd to converse as much (if not more) with Old Authors as with New; it becomes hereupon requisite for them, to have a considerable Insight into Antient as well as Present Geography. And accordingly I have given them the distinct Limitations, principal Divi-*

sions, and more remarkable Cities (&c.) of the several Antient as well as Present Countries of the World.

Further, because it is of excellent Use, not only to be able to reckon up all the Antient and Present Countries (&c.) by themselves, but also to know how they stand in relation one to the other, I have therefore throughout the whole Treatise first compar'd in general the Present Country or Countries treated of in each Chapter, with the respective Antient Country or Countries, which formerly took up the same extent of ground. After which I have proceeded particularly to enamerate the Principal Divisions of the said Present Countries, and then have done the like in reference to the Antient Countries; casting both sorts of Divisions (that they might lie under one view, and so be the better apprehended and remembred) into Tables, and placing moreover opposite to the Old Divisions the New answering thereunto. To each Division, whether Old or New, I have added its chief or more remarkable Cities or Towns, adjoyning to the Old ones, whereof there be any Remains yet extant, the Name whereby they are now call'd, if certainly known. The latter Part of each Chapter is taken up with an account of the Remarkable Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes; as also of the adjoyning Seas, Gulfs, or Straits; all expressed both by their Antient and Present Denominations, as often as they are different, and might be obtain'd with any Certainty.

Again, whereas there were several things, which could not be inserted into their respective Chapters, without interrupting and perplexing the aforemention'd Method, and yet seem'd too material to be wholly omitted; I have therefore chosen to subjoyn them to the said Chapters by way of Notes.

The aforementioned Expedients for rendring the Parallel Part of Geography easy to the Apprehensions of Young Students, were all I could call to mind, that were capable of being made use of in the Treatise. But that which most highly contributes to this Purpose, is the Sett of Maps, wherein the Parallellism or Agreement, (and consequently Disagreement) of Old and New Geography is represented in the most natural

manner

manner to the Eye it self; the Old and New Countries being exactly drawn alike as to the Latitude, Longitude, and (excepting some few Differences, which have here and there happen'd in process of Time) their Shape in respect of their Coasts, &c. So that the meanest capacity may easily perceive the Difference of Old and New Geography, by barely inspecting and comparing correspondent Maps.

Now that an entire Sett of Maps, both of Antient and Present Geography, contriv'd after the Method already describ'd, had been before published; as it was what I never heard of, when I first undertook this Work, so have I not since met with any Information to the contrary. The only Maps, wherein there seems to have been made any Attempt this way, are those of Brietius; *but (besides the Smallness of them, which renders them in a manner useless, and their being Incompleat as containing only the description of Europe) the Likeness in Extent, Shape, &c. between the correspondent Old and New Countries is not carefully observ'd: so that this Author seems not to have design'd his Maps, so much as his Treatise, for shewing the* Parallela veteris & novæ Geographiæ, *which is the Title he gives his Work; or if he did, not to have well adapted them to the Use of Young Beginners. As for other Maps of Old and New Geography that are extant, they being done by different Hands, (the former sort by* Ortelius, Blancard, *&c. the latter by* Vischer, Wit, Sanson;) *hence they are drawn very different in all Respects, according to the various Calculations and Informations follow'd by the several Designers, insomuch that it often proves very difficult, if possible, for a Young Student to find out thereby, what Antient and Present Places answer one to the other. I have not taken particular notice of the Maps inserted into some Editions of* Cluver's *Introduction, as not being design'd by the Author himself, but added since by others, who have taken no further pains, than to have the Old Maps copied from* Ortelius's, *and the New from some of the aforementioned Maps.*

As

As for what was the genuine Work of Cluver *himself (I mean his Introduction to Old and New Geography, as it was first published, without that vast Heap of Notes since added to it) it is in the main very well fitted to the Use of Beginners in the Study of Geography, the Author having in my Opinion shewn a great deal of Judgment, in making choice of what was material to be inserted into an Introduction, and what was not so. But then the Method He has made use of throughout his whole Treatise is (I think) very liable to Exception, and capable of being altered for the Better. To instance in two of the Chief Particulars relating thereunto. The first whereof is, that he constantly proceeds so far as to lay down the Particular Divisions of the Old Countries, and to refer them (as he goes along) to the respective Divisions of the Present Countries answering thereunto, before ever he hath given the Reader any distinct Idea of the said Present Divisions by acquainting him with their Number and Situation; whereas it appears much more natural, and consequently more easy for the Young Students Apprehension, in the first place to be inform'd, what be the Divisions of the Present Countries, and how these are situated; and then what Divisions of corresponding Old Countries answer thereunto. The other Particular is, that the Divisions are not cast into Tables, for want of which a great deal of Trouble is occasion'd in several Respects. There are some others, but those already mention'd, are the most considerable Particulars, wherein I have thought it requisite to differ from this Author as to his Method.*

As for the rest that have written of Old and New Geography, I think there is no need to take notice here of any of their works, as being either Dictionaries, or else so long as not to be fit for the Perusal of a Young Student. Thus what is publish'd by Brietius, *although it goes not beyond the Description of Europe, yet takes up three Volumes in Quarto, and Dr.* Heylin's *Cosmography is still much larger, making a very bulky Volume in Folio. However the Foundation of Geography being once laid, the*

Books

Books last mention'd are of good Use by way of Superstructure, especially the latter, as being a Treasury containing together with Geography, a pleasant variety of other useful Learning.

There are two Particulars more which highly deserve to be taken notice of in reference to this Work: One whereof is, that herein an account is given of the Sacred or Bible Geography, *and that with respect to the several Alterations made in the Geography of the* Holy Land *and Parts adjoining, during the times of the Old and New Testament: And in comparing the different Geography of the* Holy Land *in relation to the two aforesaid different Periods of Time, I have (as near as I could) imitated the Method observed by me in comparing the Antient and Present Common Geography, by shewing what Correspondency the Geographical Divisions of the Holy Land mentioned in the New Testament have to the Old Divisions mentioned in the Old Testament. So that by perusing the three Maps which contain the Bible-Geography, and the Chapter which treats of the same, the Young Student may easily attain to a good insight into the Geographical part of the Sacred History.*

The other Particular is, that in this Work the Longitude *of places is accommodated to the Meridian of* London, *which though it cost me a great deal of Pains, and was the most considerable Difficulty to be struggled with, that attended the whole Enterprize; yet I was very willing to undergo the Drudgery of it (for such Calculations have but Little of Pleasure in them) on account of two signal Advantages, which I knew would thence arise to the Young Students of this Science within our Nation. One whereof is, that by this means the very* Notion of the Longitude *is better adapted and render'd more easie to their Apprehensions. For to tell a Young Student, that the Longitude of a place is its distance from the* Pike of Teneriff *or* Isle of Fer *or the like, is not a whit more edifying to him, than to tell him, it is the distance of a Place from the* First Meridian; *the Pike of Teneriff and the Isle of Fer (and any other such like foreign and remote place)*

 being

being in all probability as much Unknown to him at his first Entrance upon these Studies, as what is termed or called the First Meridian. Whereas there being (I believe I may Venture to say) None of All our Youth, but who some way or other are well enough acquainted with London, *or at least* what London is, *by the time they are fit to enter on these Studies; hence they very readily apprehend, what is meant by the Longitude of a place, when they are told, that 'tis nothing else but its distance from* London *Eastward or Westward. The other Advantage is, that hereby is taken away the Trouble of* Adjusting Longitudes, *reckoned from other Meridians, to the Meridian of* London. *For in perusing other Maps, before our Young Students can have the Longitude of any place from* London, *and by consequence a just and clear Apprehension of the distance of the said place from themselves; they must Add or Substract (as occasion requires) the Longitudinal Difference between* London *and the First Meridian of such other Maps they make use of (viz.* Pike of Teneriff *in the Maps of* Vischer, Wit, *&c. and the* Isle of Fer *in the Maps of* Sanson, *&c.) But now this trouble is wholly saved them by the Maps belonging to this Treatise, forasmuch as they shew them at the very first view the Longitude of Places from* London *by the Degrees affixed at* Top *and* Bottom.

And now I am upon the subject of Longitude, before I dismiss it, I judge it convenient further to advertise the Reader, that at the end of this Treatise I have added a short Account of the Method of taking Longitudes, *and also* Latitudes, *in favour of those who have a Genius to the Mathematical Sciences. After which follows a* Table *of those places, whose Latitudes and Longitudes may be* most relied upon. *And last of all, there is an Account given of the* great Alterations *(from other Maps) made in the Maps hereunto belonging, according to the* Latest Discoveries *and most* Accurate Observations *in respect to the Longitudes and Latitudes of Places.*

I must

I must now take the Freedom further to observe, that what may possibly be looked on at first sight as Defects *this Work, will ('tis thought) be found to deserve a* Better name, *after that the several Particulars have been* as maturely *considered of by others as they have been by me. Thus it may perhaps be thought at first a Deficiency, because there is mention made in* Ch. I. *of the Equator, Meridian, and other Parts of the Sphere, without giving their Definitions. But it is to be remembred, that this Treatise it design'd for Young Students at the Universities, who are to be suppos'd to proceed regularly in the course of their Studies, and consequently to have gone through the Doctrine of the Sphere (so far at least as is common to Geography with Astronomy) before they enter upon Geography in particular. Certain I am, that as the Method of learning Sciences in their Natural order, as they depend one on the other, is the best way to make Proficiency therein; so the contrary Method is inconvenient on several Accounts, and therefore ought to be discourag'd by making no Allowances for it, and by giving no Assistance which may contribute thereunto. Again upon the first View it may be imagin'd, that there are not Towns,* &c. *enough inserted into the Maps and Treatise, and that there is too scanty an Account given of the remote Parts of the Earth. But there will be Reason (I suppose) to entertain other Thoughts, when it has been consider'd, that one way of rendring this Work the more beneficial to Young Students, was by separating to their Hands, what* was *first requisite to be known by them from* what was not: *and therefore by inserting into it only the chief and more remarkable Cities, Towns, Rivers, and the like, namely those of the first or second Rank; and by taking notice of no more of the remote Parts of the World, than could be relied on with some tolerable Certainty. In short the Maps as well as the Treatise were design'd, not so much to be turn'd to upon occasion, as to be in a manner learnt; and therefore it was judg'd propor to let nothing*

have

have a Place either in the one or the other, but what should deserve likewise a constant place in the Memory.

These are the several Particulars, which seem most material to be taken notice of here in reference to the Design *of this Work; (for to mention every minute Circumstance, which tends to render it more Beneficial to Young Students, would be too tedious:) I pass on therefore to give an Account of the* Improvements *made in this* New Edition, *which consists in such Emendations and Additions both in Maps and Treatise, as have been judged either Necessary or so much as Convenient. The most considerable and fit to be particularized is the Addition of an Entire* Index *to the Treatise, by means whereof the said Treatise is render'd Capable of performing in great measure the part of a* Geographical Dictionary. *For any Geographical name being found in the Index, the Number affixed thereunto refers to the page, and so to the Chapter, whence may be learnt whether it be the name of a Country, or City, River, Mountain (&c); and if it be an Antient name, what is the Present name thereof, if Certainly known, or the Place it self be yet Extant; as also what General Division of the Earth, as Continent, Country, or Kingdom (&c); and what more particular division of the said Country or Kingdom, as Province, Country or Shire (&c.) the place so named belongs to; and lastly if the Place be remarkable by reason of any Historical Circumstance, a short Account is given of it in the Index it self.*

Besides the Addition of the aforesaid Index there is also added in Chap. I. a short Table, *with help whereof the Young Student may* turn Degrees of Latitude, or Longitude *measured upon the Equator, into Geometrical or (which is much the same) English* Miles *only by* Addition, *if it should so happen, that he hath not Arithmetick enough to do it by* Multiplication.

I shall detain the Reader no longer than to acquaint him, that among the Additions now made some of them have been occasioned, not by any Omission in the former Edition, but by some Circumstances of Affairs which have since happen'd

pen'd, and have a necessary Influence upon Geography. Thus Hochstet *and* Blenheim, *two Inconsiderable places in themselves and therefore before omitted, are now become requisite to be inserted into the Map of Present Germany, as being made Remarkable and Illustrious by the Valour and Bravery (as of the other Confederate, so especially) of the* English *Forces. And 'tis to be hoped or heartily wished, that by the like Glorious Successes there may be given Happy occasion, not only of inserting more Places, which (however Inconsiderable now in themselves) shall hereafter be render'd likewise Illustrious by such signal Victories over the common Enemy, but also of making much Greater Alterations in the next Edition of this Work, on account of the Confederates having Reduced the* French Dominions *within a* much Narrower Compass, *and confined the* Power *(though not the* Ambition) *of that Monarch within its* Due *and* Proper Bounds.

Cotesbach,
March 15. 1705.

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An

An Explanation of the chief or most usual Abbreviations in this Treatise.

B. Bishoprick or Bishop.
C. Cape. and in Germany Circle.
D. Dutchy.
E. East or Eastward.
G. Gulf.
I. Isle or *Insula.*
K. Kingdom.
L. Lake or *Lacus.*
M. Mountains or *Mons*, and also *Mare.*
N. North or Northward, and sometimes New.
O. Old.
R. River.
S. South or Southward, and sometimes *Sinus.*
W. West or Westward.
A.B. Archbishopricks.
Ch.T. Chief or Remarkable Cities and Towns.
Co. Country or County.
El. Electorate.
Pal. Palatinate.
Pr. or Princ. Principality.
Prov. Province.

Degr. or d. or (°) Degrees.
Min. or m. or (′) Minutes.

A Treatise

A TREATISE OF Antient and Present GEOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

Of Latitude, Longitude, and other Geographical Terms.

GEOGRAPHY (*a*) is a Description of the Terraqueous Globe, shewing more especially the Situation of Countries, and their several Cities, Towns, and other remarkable Places.

The Situation of Places is determin'd as to North and South by their *Latitude*, as to East and West by their *Longitude*: For

(*a*) Geography according to the Etymology and strict signification of the Word, denotes no more than the description of the Earth only, in which sense it is to be understood as often as it is oppos'd to Hydrography, which imports the description of the Water or Sea. But because both Earth and Sea are generally consider'd by Geographers as they make up one Globe; hence the description of Both, is most frequently comprehended under the name of Geography. In either sense Geopraphy differs from Cosmography (or the description of the Universe) as a Part from the Whole; from Chorography and Topography (that is, the description of a particular Country or Place) as the Whole from a greater and lesser Part.

The *Latitude* of a Place is it's diſtance (meaſured upon it's Meridian) from the Equator either toward the North-Pole, and then 'tis call'd Northern Latitude, or toward the South-Pole, and then 'tis call'd Southern Latitude. And becauſe each Pole is diſtant from the Equator but 90 degrees, hence the greateſt Latitude any Place can have, doth not exceed that number of degrees.

The *Longitude* of a Place is it's diſtance (meaſured upon the Equator, or ſome Parallel to it) from the Firſt Meridian (which may be taken at pleaſure (*b*), and in the Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of *London*) either Eaſtward, and then 'tis term'd Eaſtern Longitude; or Weſtward, and then 'tis term'd Weſtern Longitude (*c*). And becauſe the Meridian of any Place (as of *London*) divides the Globe (whoſe whole circumference is reckon'd 360 degrees) into two equal parts, call'd Hemiſpheres, the one Eaſtern, the other Weſtern: hence the greateſt Longitude a Place can have, is that of ($\frac{360}{2}$ =) 180 degrees.

(*b*) *Ptolemy* placed his firſt Meridian about a degree Weſtward of the Fortunate Iſlands, which are ſuppos'd to be thoſe call'd now the *Canary* Iſlands. One of which is *Teneriff*, remarkable for a very high Mountain call'd the Pike of *Teneriff*, where the firſt Meridian is placed in moſt Dutch Maps, as in *Sanſon*'s Maps it is on the Weſt part of the Iſle *Fer*, another of the *Canary* Iſles; and in ſome among the *Azore* Iſles; in others among the Iſles of Cape *Verde* &c. And ſuch Maps as differ only in placing their Firſt Meridians, may eaſily be reconcil'd, by adding the difference of the Firſt Meridians to the leſſer Longitude, or ſubſtracting it from the greater. But if this being done, the Maps compar'd do not yet agree, then they differ not only in fixing their Firſt Meridians, but alſo in their Diſtances of Places from them.

(*c*) Longitude has been generally reckon'd by Geographers from the Firſt Meridian Eaſtward, quite round the Globe; but ſince every Meridian divides the Globe into an Eaſt and Weſt Hemiſphere. hence it is more natural and leſs tedious to reckon Longitude both Eaſtward and Weſtward to 180 degrees, or half round the Globe. Which method has therefore of late years prevail'd.

In

In order to find the degrees of Latitude and Longitude in Maps, it is to be known, that the four Sides of a Map usually represent the four Quarters of the World; and which Quarter is represented by each Side, is shewn, either by affixing the Name of the Quarter, or else by placing in some convenient part of the Map the Figure (in the Margin) call'd the *Compass*, with a Flower-de-Luce pointing to the North-Pole.

For the North-side being known, the others are known of course, the South-side being directly opposite, the East-side on the Right hand, and the West-side on the Left hand.

This being premised (forasmuch as Latitude respects the Situation of a place Northward or Southward, Longitude Eastward or Westward, hence) the degrees of Latitude are set down in Maps (on the East and West sides) running from North to South; and the degrees of Longitude (on the North and South Sides) running from East to West. And for the more readily discovering what degree of Latitude or Longitude any Place belongs to, there are usually drawn Circles or Lines from the degrees of Latitude or Longitude on one side to the like degrees of Latitude or Longitude on the other side; of which, one sort is call'd *Parallels* or *Circles* of *Latitude*, the other *Meridians* or *Circles* of *Longitude*.

If the degrees of {Latitude / Longitude} increase from the {South / West} side to the {North / East} side of the Map, all the Places therein contain'd lie in {N. Latitude / E. Longit.}; if on the contrary, in {Southern Latitude / Western Longitude}; if some increase {North- / East-}wards, some {South- / West-}

wards, then the Places lie partly in { Northern Latitude / Eastern Longitude } partly in { Southern Latitude / Western Longitude } accordingly as they are situated with respect to that Line, from which the Degrees begin to increase on each hand. For that Line represents the { Equator / First Meridian }, and such Places as stand on it in the Map, do lie under the { Equator / First Meridian }, and consequently have no { Latitude / Longitude }.

Further, because the Latitude of Places is measured upon their Meridians, which are all of them Great Circles, hence all degrees of Latitude are *equal in extent* one to the other, each being commonly esteem'd proportional to 60 Geometrical or *Italian* Miles, or (which is still the same, allowing 5000 *English* Feet to a Mile, 60) *English* Miles (*d*). Ac-

(*d*) In order to remove some confusion which may arise from reading different English Treatises of Geography, it may not be unuseful to observe, that there are two sorts of English Miles mention'd in them, one consisting of 5280 English feet, which may be call'd the Statute or Civil Mile, being that in common use: The other consisting exactly of 5000 English feet, which may be call'd a Geometrical English Mile, because 5 English feet being commonly esteem'd equal to a Geometrical pace, of which 1000 make a Geometrical mile; hence an English mile consisting of 5000 English feet, is the same with a Geometrical or Italian mile, whereof 60 are commonly reckon'd proportional to a degree. According to which supposition the Circumference of the Earth will be 21600 miles; this being the Product of 60 multipli'd into 360 the number of degrees in a Circle. Now as to the miles affixt to the Scale in the Maps, the upper miles are to be understood of the English Geometrical mile, the lower of the Civil or Statute mile. And then *Norwood's* Proportion of 69 Statute miles, will be much the same with *Picart's* Proportion of 73 Geometrical miles. It seems material only to observe further, that 60 Geometrical miles are esteem'd equal, (and consequently a Degree is proportional) to 15 German miles, 25 common French Leagues, 480 Greek Stadia, 16 Persian Parasangs, 12, or as others 8 Egyptian Schœni.

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cording to which Proportion one Minute (*i. e.* 60th part of a Degree) will be exactly equal to one such Mile. Which being known, 'tis obvious, that the Latitude of any Place is turn'd into such Miles by multiplying the whole Degrees of Latitude by 60, and adding the number of Minutes to the Product. Thus the Latitude of *London* is found to be 51 degrees 32 minutes, therefore its distance in Miles from the Equator is ($\overline{51 \times 60} + 32 =$) 3092 Miles.

But because the Longitude of Places is measured not only on the Equator, but also on its Parallels, which continually decrease toward the Poles, and yet are each of them divided into 360 degrees; hence the degrees of Longitude are *not equal in extent* every where one to another, and do therefore vary in their Proportion to the same sort of Miles, as the Parallels (on which they are measured) are more or less distant from the Equator, according to the following Table,

Latitude.	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*	*Latitude.*	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
Equator 0	60	00	22	55	36
Parallel 1	59	56	23	55	12
2	59	54	24	54	48
3	59	52	25	54	24
4	59	50	26	54	00
5	59	46	27	53	28
6	59	40	28	53	00
7	59	37	29	52	28
8	59	24	30	51	56
9	59	10	31	51	24
10	59	00	32	50	52
11	58	52	33	50	20
12	58	40	34	49	44
13	58	28	35	49	08
14	58	12	36	48	32
15	58	00	37	47	56
16	57	40	38	47	16
17	57	20	39	46	36
18	57	04	40	46	00
19	56	44	41	45	16
20	56	24	42	44	36
21	56	00	43	43	52

Lati-

Latitude.	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*	*Latitude.*	*Miles.*	*Minutes.*
44	43	08	68	22	32
45	42	24	69	21	32
46	41	40	70	20	32
47	41	00	71	19	32
48	40	08	72	18	32
49	39	20	73	17	32
50	38	32	74	16	32
51	37	44	75	15	32
52	37	00	76	14	32
53	36	08	77	13	32
54	35	26	78	12	32
55	34	24	79	11	28
56	33	32	80	10	24
57	32	40	81	09	20
58	31	48	82	08	20
59	31	00	83	07	20
60	30	00	84	06	12
61	29	04	85	05	12
62	28	08	86	04	12
63	27	12	87	03	12
64	26	16	88	02	04
65	25	20	89	01	04
66	24	24	90	00	00
67	23	28			

'Tis obvious, that by this Table, the Longitude of a Place (its Latitude being alſo known) may be turn'd into Miles by multiplying the degrees of Longitude given, into the number of Miles proportional to one Degree in the Latitude given. Thus the Longitude of *Buda* being 20 deg. and its Latitude near 48, at which diſtance from the Equator one Degree of Longitude is eſteem'd equal to 40 Miles, 8 Minutes or 60th parts of a mile; therefore its Diſtance from the Firſt Meridian is $(\overline{40 \text{ miles} \times 20} + \overline{8 \text{ min.} \times 20} =)$ $802 + \frac{2}{3}$ Miles.

Again, on account of the aforemention'd *Equality in extent* between all Degrees of Latitude, (but *Inequality in extent* between Degrees of Longitude) it comes to paſs that the *Diſtance in Miles* of any two places, howſoever ſituated in a Map, may be found by applying the Diſtance taken with a pair of Compaſſes

passes to the Degrees of Latitude (but not of Longitude, except on the Equator) appertaining to the same Map, and by allowing 60 Miles for each Degree. And by this Method may easily be supplied the shortness or entire Defect of a Scale of Miles; forasmuch as such a Scale is nothing else, but the Extent of more or less Degrees of Latitude, (or Longitude measured on the Equator) with their proportional number of Miles put to them. Thus in the Map of Present *Europe*, the distance from *London* to *Stockholm* being taken with a pair of Compasses and applied to the Degrees of Latitude, 'twill appear that these two Cities are distant somewhat above (14 Degrees, *i. e.*) 840 Miles.

Whether 60 *Italian* Miles do exactly answer to a Degree of a Great Circle, hath been much question'd of latter years; and such as have made more accurate enquiries into the matter, do indeed all agree in rejecting the aforemention'd Proportion, as not allowing Miles enough; yet since they are not so fortunate as to agree likewise in assigning any other Proportion (one allowing 69 ½ Miles, another 73, a third 82 ⅓, which diversity seems to be occasion'd by the want of exactness in the Methods made use of by them, in order to find out and ascertain the proportion sought) and since we are assur'd by an * experienced Seaman of the best Note, that the Proportion of 60 *Italian* Miles to a Degree of a Great Circle is not so ill stated, but that it doth serve well enough for regulating Sea-Calculations, and is therefore still made use of by Seamen; for these Reasons I have chosen to make use also of the same Proportion rather than any other, and shall here subjoyn a short Table, wherewith Degrees of Latitude, and also Longitude measured on the Equator, may be reduced into Miles, according to the aforesaid Proportion, only by Addition.

* *See Captain* Dampier's *Voyages Vol. 1. pag.* 288, 289, 290.

Degrees

Degrees of a Great Circle		*Italian or Geometrical Miles.*	*Degrees of a Great Circle*		*Italian or Geometrical Miles.*
1		60	10		600
2		120	20		1200
3		180	30		1800
4		240	40		2400
5	answer to	300	50	answer to	3000
6		360	60		3600
7		420	70		4200
8		480	80		4800
9		540	90		5400

Degrees of a Great Circle		*Italian or Geometrical Miles.*
100		6000
200	answer to	12000
300		18000

For instance, Let it be propos'd to reduce 279 Degrees into Miles; the foregoing Table shews, that

	200 Degrees answer to	12000 Miles.	
	70	4200	
	9	540	
Therefore	279	16740	

In like manner it will be found, that the whole Circumference of the Earth (forasmuch as it answers to the whole number of degrees that are counted in a Great Circle, that is, to 360 Degrees) is equal to 21600 Miles. For by the foregoing Table it appears, that

	300 Degrees answer to	18000 Miles	
	60	3600	
Therefore	360	21600	

Moreover, 'tis to be observ'd, that the Diurnal motion of the Sun being from East to West (at least according to the vulgar Opinion) and consequently the Sun coming sooner or later to the Meridians of Places, as they lie more East or West; hence the *difference in Time* between any two places may be found by

by knowing their difference in Longitude, forasmuch as this shews their different Situation in respect of East and West: (but not so, by knowing their difference in Latitude, forasmuch as this shews their different Situation in respect of North and South, which of itself makes no difference in Time.) For the difference in Longitude may be turn'd into difference in Time, by allowing an Hour to every 15 Degrees, and Four Minutes of an Hour for every single Degree. Thus *Vienna* in *Germany* lying East of *London* 17 Degrees, the time of Day there precedes the time of Day at *London* by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Whereas Cape *Verde* lying West of *London* about 17 Degrees, the time of Day at *London* precedes the time of Day at Cape *Verde* by 1 Hour 8 Minutes. Wherefore when 'tis 12 a Clock at *Vienna*, 'tis but 10 a Clock 52 Minutes at *London*, and but 9 a Clock 44 Minutes at Cape *Verde*.

Lastly, In respect of Longitude and Latitude, the Inhabitants of the Earth are distinguish'd into the *Periæci*, *Antæci*, and *Antipodes*. The *Periæci* are such as dwell in the same Latitude, but directly opposite Longitude: The *Antæci* are such as dwell in the same Longitude, and equal Latitude, but one North of the Equator, and the other South: The *Antipodes* have both Longitude and Latitude diametrically opposite to each other.

And thus much for Longitude and Latitude; besides which, the Situation of Places is frequently described in the Writings of Antient Geographers by their *Zones* and *Climates*.

The Earth is divided in respect of the various degrees of Heat and Cold into five *Zones*, *viz.* two *Frigid*, two *Temperate*, and one *Torrid*. The Torrid lies between the two Tropicks; the two Temperate between the two Tropicks and Polar Circles; the two Frigid between the Polar Circles and the Poles. The Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone are call'd *Ascii*, be-

cause the Noon-Sun being some time exactly over their heads, they have no Noon-shade on either side of them; the same are call'd *Amphiscii*, because the Noon-Shade falls some time of the year North of them, sometimes South. The Inhabitants of the Temperate Zones are call'd *Heteroscii*, having their Noon-Shade only on one side of them, North or South, throughout the whole Year. Such as live in the Frigid Zone are call'd *Periscii*, because some time of the year their Shadow hath a Circular Motion in 24 Hours, the Sun not setting to them within that space, but continuing above their Horizon for one, two, *&c.* or six Months together, according as they are farther or nearer to the Pole.

The Earth is divided in respect of the various quantity of the Longest day into *Climates*. A *Climate* is a space of Earth, whose longest day exceeds the longest day of the precedent Climate by Half an Hour. And whereas the Antients reckon'd but Seven *(e)* Climates on each side of the Equator, *viz.* to 50 deg. 30' Lat. there are now reckon'd Twenty Four, even up to the Polar Circles, according to the following Table:

(*e*) The Antients began to reckon their Seven Climates not from the Equator it self, but at the distance of 12 degrees 45 minutes from it, and impos'd Names upon the Northern Climes from the more remarkable Place through which the middle of the Climate ran; Thus the First Northern Climate was call'd διὰ Μερόης, Second διὰ Συήνης, Third δι' Αλεξανδρείας, Fourth διὰ Ῥόδου, Fifth διὰ Ῥώμης, Sixth διὰ Βορυσθένους, Seventh διὰ Ῥιπαίων ὀρέων. The Southern Climates lying on the other side of the Equator, opposite against the Northern, took their Names from them, the preposition ἀντὶ being prefixed: Thus the First Southern Clime was call'd ἀντὶ διὰ Μερόης, Second ἀντὶ διὰ Συήνης, &c.

wherein

wherein the Degrees of Latitude ſhew the Ends (*f*) of the Climates they are ſet oppoſite to, and conſequently the Beginnings of the Climates immediately following. Thus the firſt Climate beginning at the Equator, ends at 8 deg. 25 min. Lat. where the ſecond Climate begins, and ends at 16 deg. 25 min. Lat. &c.

Climates.	*Quantity of Longeſt day.*		*Latitude.*		*Climates.*	*Quantity of Longeſt day.*		*Latitude.*	
	Hour.	Min.	Deg.	Min.		Hour.	Min.	Deg.	Min.
0	12	00	00	00	13	18	30	59	58
1	12	30	8	25	14	19	00	61	18
2	13	00	16	25	15	19	30	62	25
3	13	30	23	50	16	20	00	63	22
4	14	00	30	20	17	20	30	64	6
5	14	30	36	28	18	21	00	64	49
6	15	00	41	22	19	21	30	65	21
7	15	30	45	29	20	22	00	65	47
8	16	00	49	1	21	22	30	66	6
9	16	30	51	58	22	23	00	66	20
10	17	00	54	27	23	23	30	66	28
11	17	30	56	37	24	24	00	66	21
12	18	00	58	29					

In the Frigid Zone the continuance of Day-light encreaſes by Months thus:

Month	1		2		3		4		5		6
Lat.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.	Min.	Deg.		Deg.
	67	15	69	30	73	20	78	20	84	10	90

(*f*) Each Climate was ſuppos'd by the Antients to be bounded at the beginning and ending with a (Line or Circle) Parallel to the Equator, and a third Parallel to paſs through the middle (not in reference to Quantity of Space but Time) of the Climate, which laſt divided the Climate into two (unequal) Parts, called alſo Parallels, the latter exceeding the former by a quarter of an Hour. And this Remark will prevent that Confuſion, which is apt otherwiſe to ariſe upon finding ſome Geographers to attribute three, others but two, Parallels to a Clime, whereas the former are to be underſtood of the three Parallel Circles or Lines, the latter of the two Spaces included within them. The Parallels are omitted in the Table of Climates for brevity ſake, they being of little uſe in Geography, and to be known only for the underſtanding ſome Antient Writers.

It is apparent, that by the foregoing Table the quantity of the Longeſt day in any Place may be very nearly known, its Latitude being given: For Example, the Latitude of *Madrid* being 40 deg. 10 min. it appears by the Table that it lies within the Sixth Climate, and that the quantity of its Longeſt day is very near Fifteen Hours: Whereas *Stockholm* lying in the Latitude of 59 deg. 30 min. is contain'd within the Thirteenth Climate, and its Longeſt day is very near Eighteen Hours and a half.

It now remains to explain ſome Terms given to the different parts of *Land* and *Water*.

A *Continent* is a vaſt continued ſpace of Land, containing many Countries, and Kingdoms, and conſequently not eaſily diſcernible to be ſurrounded with the Sea. It is alſo call'd the *Main* or *Firm Land*.

An *Iſland* is a ſmaller tract of Land, which more plainly appears to lie (*in Salo*, that is) in the Sea.

A *Cherſoneſe* or *Peninſula* is a part of Land which is almoſt an Iſland, being encompaſſed with the Sea, but where 'tis joyn'd to the Continent by ſome narrow Neck of Land, call'd an *Iſthmus*.

A *Promontory* or *Cape* is a Mountain or ſome conſiderable Eminence (*Prominens*, i. e.) ſhooting out into the Sea. If the Land ſhooting out be level, or hath no conſiderable Riſing, it is call'd a *Point*.

All the vaſt Collection or Body of Salt Water is in General call'd *Sea*, which Name is alſo promiſcuouſly applied to any of its following Parts.

The *Ocean* is the wide open part of the Sea, lying without the Land.

A *Gulf* is an Arm or Branch of the Sea, receiv'd as it were into the Boſom of the Earth; whence 'tis call'd by the Latins *Sinus*, and by the Greeks Κόλπος: Leſſer Gulfs are term'd *Creeks*, *Bays*, or *Roads*.

A *Streight* is a narrow part of the Sea, pent up for the moſt part between two Promontories, and joyning ſome Gulf to the Ocean.

A

A *Lake* is a great Collection of Water, which hath no Communication with the Sea, but by ſome River or Subterraneous paſſages. A *Moraſs* differs from a Lake, in that it is not always full of Water, or at leaſt may be drain'd.

As for *Rocks*, *Hills*, *Mountains*, *Valleys*, &c. as alſo (the terms of Freſh Water) *Rivers*, *Brooks*, *Springs*, &c. they are too well known to need Explanation.

CHAP. II.

Of the General Diviſions of the Terraqueous Globe, more eſpecially of the Old Continent.

THE Terraqueous Globe is made up of two General Parts, the *Earth* and *Sea*. I ſhall begin with the deſcription of the Latter, as encompaſſing and bounding the Former.

It was diſtinguiſhed by the Antients, according to the four Quarters of the World, into the Northern, Southern, Eaſtern, and Weſtern Oceans. And although the ſame diſtinction might ſtill ſerve, yet another Continent, beſides that antiently known, having been ſince diſcover'd, which is ſo ſituated, that the old Weſtern Ocean is its Eaſtern Ocean, and on the contrary; hence to avoid ambiguity, it ſeems more commodious to call the Sea lying between the Weſtern Coaſt of the Old Continent, and the Eaſtern Coaſt of the New Continent, by the name of the *Atlantick* Ocean, the ſame being taken from the famous Mount *Atlas* on the Weſtern ſhore of *Africk*, and given by the Antients themſelves to as much as they knew of the Weſtern Ocean; and in like manner to call the Sea lying between the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Old Continent, and the Weſtern Coaſt of the New Continent, by the name either of the *Pacifick* Ocean,

Ocean, (in respect of the Calmness continually observ'd by Seamen (g) in great part of it) or of the *Indian* Ocean, forasmuch as it lies between the East and West Indies.

Now as it would be a very great help and ease both in writing and reading Voyages, to have the Extent of the Four general Seas, as they stand now discover'd, Universally settled and agreed on; so it might easily be done, by assigning to the Northern and Southern Oceans, all the Extent from their respective Poles to some certain (suppose 43) Degree of their respective Latitude, quite round the Globe; and all the intermediate Space to the *Atlantick* and *Pacifick* Oceans, in their respective Situations.

I mention the Parallel of 43 Degrees, because near that Degree in North Latitude lies *Cape Finister*, call'd antiently *Artabrum* or *Nerium Promontorium*, and made by *Ptolemy* the middle Boundary between the Northern and *Atlantick* Oceans, as the Eastern Promontory near the Mouth of the Persian Gulf, seems to have been between the Southern and Eastern Oceans; whereas it being formerly unknown how far the Sea extended, not only to the North-East, but also to the South-West, no determin'd Boundaries were antiently assign'd between the North and East, or South and West Oceans.

Each Ocean or General Sea (as formerly, so now) is distinguish'd into lesser Seas or Gulfs, *&c.* by several denominations, taken (for the most part) from Countries lying upon Them. For which reason their Situation will be most easily learnt from the Situation of their adjacent Countries; as also what is remarkable of Them, will be more commodiously taken notice of, in the Description of the said Countries.

(g) Namely, from 30 to about 4 Degrees South Latitude, and from the American Shore Westward indefinitely, according to Captain *Dampier*, Vol. 1. page 94.

The

THE *Earth*, the other Part of the Terraqueous Globe, may be divided into Four Parts, two whereof are known, the one Antiently, lying Eastward in respect of our Hemisphere, call'd therefore the *Eastern* or *Old* Continent; the other Lately, lying Westward, and from thence call'd the *Western* or *New* Continent: The two remaining Parts being but little discover'd, are said to be unknown, and from their particular Situation, one is call'd the *Northern*, the other the *Southern* unknown Continent.

I shall in the first place Treat of the Eastern or Old Continent, the Division whereof into Three Parts has been (*h*) generally receiv'd from the Earliest times

(*h*) Of those Antients, that were not pleased with the division of the Old Continent into Three Parts, some divided it only into Two, others into Four. Of the former there were three different Opinions, some making *Africk* a part of *Asia*, (as may be seen *Plin. l.* 3. *ch.* 1. and *Silius Italicus l.* 3.) others comprehending it under *Europe*, (as in *Salust de bello Jugurthino* and *Lucan Pharsal.* 9.) whilst a third sort thought it more Natural (by taking as is probable the *Mediterranean* Sea, and Mount *Taurus* or some other Line drawn from the Eastern extremity of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the utmost parts Eastward of the known World, for a middle Boundary, thereby) to divide the Old Continent into a Northern part, which they call'd *Europe*, and a Southern part, which they call'd *Asia*; see *Varro l.* 1. *de re rustica*, who there fathers this Opinion upon *Eratosthenes*.

Among those that would have the Old Continent divided into Four Parts, there were also two different Opinions, some making them to be *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africk*, and *Egypt*; others reckoning *Greece* as a distinct Part instead of *Egypt*. The former opinion is taken notice of by *Ortelius* and *Cluverius*, without citing any Antient Authors for it: but it seems to be very much favour'd by *Pliny l.* 5. *ch.* 9. where he separates *Egypt* from *Asia* by the *Ostium Pelusiacum* of the *Nile*, and from *Africk* by the *Ostium Canopicum*. The latter Opinion is gather'd out of *Herodotus* in his *Melpomene*, where he separates *Crete* (a part of *Greece*) from *Europe*; but more evidently from *Aristotle l.* 7. *Republ.* who there distinguisheth the Greeks both from the Europeans and Asiaticks.

There are some other Divisions taken notice of by *Brietius Part. I. l.* 5. *ch.* 5. but they cannot be so properly esteem'd distinctions of the Old World it self, as of its Inhabitants or People; which were primarily distinguish'd into *Greeks* and *Barbarians*, the latter being again distinguish'd into *Scythæ* Northwards, *Indi* Eastwards, *Æthiopes* Southwards, and *Celtæ* Westwards.

of

of Antiquity mention'd by Heathen Authors, it being in all probability made, as soon as the Antients came to have a competent knowledge of the Course of the *Mediterranean* and *Red* Seas, by the Interflux of which two, Nature hath given sufficient directions for such a Tripartition.

As to the Names of *Europe*, *Asia*, *Lybia* or *Africk*, given to the Three Parts of the Old Continent, there is not enough left us in the Writings of the Antients, for to make a tolerable conjecture concerning the true Etymology or Occasion of them. Only there seems to be some Reason to think, that each Name was Originally given but to some small portion of that vast Tract of Land, to the whole of which it hath been since extended by degrees.

And here it may not be unuseful to observe, that whereas *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africk*, may now adays most properly be look'd on as making *One* Continent, the Antients esteem'd them as *Three* distinct Continents, giving to all Three consider'd together the Name of *World*; forasmuch as all they knew of the World, comprehended no more, than what they knew of these Three, (*i*) which was much less than what now goes under the same Names, and scarce a Fourth part of what is at present known of the whole World, as may be best seen and understood by comparing the Antient and Present Maps of the Terraqueous Globe.

And thus much for the general divisions of the Terraqueous Globe, as also of the Old Continent; I now proceed to a more particular description of the Three Parts of the latter, beginning with that Part which is call'd *Europe*.

(*i*) He that would be more particularly satisfied in reference to this matter, let him consult pag. XXXIII, *&c.* and pag. LXI, of the Introductory Discourse containing the History of Navigation, *&c.* at the beginning of *Vol.* I. of Voyages and Travels, lately printed for *A.* and *J. Churchill* in *Pater-Noster-Row*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of Antient and Present Europe *in General.*

EUROPE is as to its Extent the least, as to its Situation the North-West part of the Old Continent, and is bounded Northward with the Northern Ocean; Westward partly with the Northern, and partly with the *Atlantick* Oceans; Southward with the *Atlantick* Ocean, Strait of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Gaditanum*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea, by which it is parted from *Africk*; as it is Eastward from *Asia* by the *Archipelago* or *Mare Ægeum*, Strait of the *Dardanells* or *Hellespontus*, Sea of *Marmora* or *Propontis*, Strait of *Constantinople* or *Bosphorus Thracicus*, Black Sea or *Pontus Euxinus*, Strait of *Caffa* or *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, Sea of *Zabach* or *Palus Mæotis*, the River *Don* or *Tanais*, which last, from its Mouth to its Rising (suppos'd to be at the bottom of the *Riphean* Mountains) was antiently esteem'd the upper part of the Eastern Boundary between *Europe* and *Asia*. But larger Discoveries having been since made of those Countries, the Eastern Boundary there seems now most Naturally to be made up partly by the River *Don*, partly by the River *Wolga*, and partly by the River *Obi*, as may be more easily apprehended by looking upon the Map of Present *Europe* than by a multitude of Words.

The European Continent (for the more easily carrying in Mind its several Countries, whether Present or Antient, and their respective Situations

in gross) may be (*k*) distinguish'd into three general Parts, *viz.*

1. Northern *Europe* containing.

At Present	Denmark Norway Sweden Muscovy	Chief Towns	Copenhagen. Christiana (*l*). Stockholm. Muscow.

(*k*) In distributing the Antient Countries of *Europe* into the Three general Divisions above mention'd, an Accommodation of the Old Geography to the Present (as much as might be) was peculiarly aim'd at. Whereas if Antient *Europe* be consider'd absolutely without any respect to the Present, the distribution of its Countries may be made more agreeable to the knowledge the Antients had of it (which wanted very much of extending so far Northwards, as is now known) by assigning to North *Europe* all the Countries North of the *Danube*, viz. *Sarmatia*, *Dacia*, and Old *Germania*, together with the suppos'd Islands of *Scandinavia*, and *Feningia*; to Middle *Europe* *Mœsia*, *Thracia*, *Illyricum*, *Pannonia*, *Noricum*, *Vindelicia*, *Rhætia*, and Old *Gallia*; to South *Europe* *Iberia*, *Italia*, and *Græcia*.

Further, each of these Old Countries being (at least till subdu'd by the Romans) inhabited by several independent Nations or People, hence there was not in each of them, some one Capital City of the Whole, but as many Capitals as there were People. Now as an Enumeration of all the Capitals in each Country, properly appertains to the particular Description of that Country, so 'tis very difficult, if not impossible, to assign with any Certainty, what One was (or might be here justly esteem'd) the Chief or Principal of all the Capitals in each Country. For these Reasons it is, that the Antient Countries have not each a Capital City set down by them in the Chapter above, (as the Present have) save only Old *Greece* and *Italy*, *Athen* and *Lacedæmon* being without all controversy (if not the Capital, yet) the most Celebrated Cities of the former, and *Rome* the Capital not only of the latter, but of all the Roman Empire. As for the other Places in the Map of Antient *Europe*, they are to be lookt on, only as one or more of the most remarkable Cities or Towns in their respective Countries, set down as Room would admit, or Ornament did seem to require.

(*l*) *Drontheim* was the Seat of the Antient Kings of *Norway*, and therefore is still reckon'd by some as the Capital of that Kingdom, (which occasion'd its being inserted as such into the Map of Present *Europe*,) but it being now so decay'd, as to be little better than a Village, hence *Christiana* or *Opslo* is lookt on as the Capital Town, forasmuch as this is the Place where the Sovereign Council of the Nation is held, and the usual Residence of the Viceroy; though others esteem *Bergen* for the Capital upon account of its Trading and Largeness.

Antiently

Antiently:
- *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, a part of Old Germany.
- *Codanonia insula*, with the adjoyning Isles.
- *Scandinavia*, *Feningia* } suppos'd to be two large Islands.
- Part of *Sarmatia Europea*.

2. Middle *Europe* comprehending

At Present:
- Little Tartary
- Poland
- Moldavia
- Walachia
- Transylvania
- Hungary
- Germany
- Netherlands { United, Spanish
- France
- Switzerland

} Chief Towns:
- Caffa, Baccasar.
- Cracow and Warsaw.
- Jazy.
- Targovisco.
- Hermangat.
- Buda.
- Vienna.
- Amsterdam.
- Brussells.
- Paris.
- Basil and Geneva.

Antiently:
- The rest of *Sarmatia Europea*.
- *Dacia*, the Part of *Pannonia*
- *Germania* except the *Cimbrica Chersonesus*.
- *Noricum*, *Vindelicia*, *Rhætia*.
- *Celtogalatia* or *Gallia Transalpina*.

3. Southern *Europe* including

At Present:
- Portugal
- Spain
- Italy
- Turky

} Chief Towns:
- Lisbon.
- Madrid.
- Rome.
- Constantinople.

Antiently:
- *Iberia* (otherwise call'd *Celtiberia*) or Old Spain.
- *Italia*, Chief Town, *Roma*.
- *Illyricum*, *Masia*, *Thracia* and the rest of *Pannonia*.
- *Græcia*, Chief T. *Athenæ* and *Lacedemon* or *Sparta*.

Which of the Antient and Present Countries of *Europe* answer the one to the other, may be best learn'd by comparing the Maps of Antient and Present *Europe*, and shall be more fully taken notice of in the particular Description of the several Countries.

Of the European Islands, the Chief and most considerable are

In the Northern Ocean:
- Iceland Ch. T. Skalholt and Hola, suppos'd by some to be the *Thule* of the Antients.
- Great Britain, antiently *Albion*, containing { England Ch. T. London. Scotland Ch. T. Edenburgh.
- Ireland, antiently *Ierne* or *Hibernia*, Ch. T. Dublin.

In the Baltick Sea, Zealand, antiently *Codanonia*, Ch. T. Copenhagen.

In the Mediterranean Sea	Sardinia *Sardinia*	Ch. T.	Cagliari.
	Corsica *Corsica*		Bastia.
	Sicily *Sicilia*		Palermo.
	Candie (antiently *Creta*) Ch. T. Candia.		

The most remarkable Peninsulas in *Europe* are the *Morea*, formerly call'd *Peloponesus*; that of *Little Tartary*; formerly *Taurica Chersonesus*; and *Jutland* or Old *Cimbrica Chersonesus*. The Three Isthmus's by which the aforemention'd Peninsulas are join'd to the Continent, are the most Observable of their kind in *Europe*; and the most Celebrated of Them, is that which belongs to the *Morea*, call'd the Isthmus of *Corinth*.

The most remarkable Mountains are, the *Pyrenean* which divide *France* from *Spain*; the *Alpes* between *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*; the *Apennine* running along the midst of *Italy*; the *Crapack* between *Poland* and *Hungary*; the *Dofrine* between *Norway* and *Sweden*. To these may be added the Volcano's or Burning Mountains, *viz.* *Gibel* or *Ætna* in *Sicily*, *Soma* or *Vesuvius* in *Italy*, and *Hecla* in *Iceland*.

The most famous Capes are, the North Cape in *Norway*, Cape *Scagen* in *Denmark*, Cape *Finister* in *Spain*, Cape *Vincent* in *Portugal*, and Cape *Matapan* in the *Morea*. To which may be added the *Lizard Point* in *England*.

The most observable Straits are those, of the *Sound* between *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*; of *Dover*, between *England* and *France*; of *Messina*, between *Italy* and *Sicily*; of the *Dardanells* or *Hellespont*; as also that of *Constantinople*, and that of *Caffa*, the former being very famous among the Antients under the name of *Bosphorus Thracicus*, the latter under the name of *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, and both (together with the *Hellespont*) lying between *Europe* and *Asia*. But the Straits of *Gibraltar* or *Fretum Herculeum* between *Spain* and *Africk*,

Africk both antiently was, and still is, the most Celebrated of all, insomuch that it is commonly call'd by way of eminency (m) *The Straits*.

The chief Gulf is that of *Venice*, formerly call'd *Sinus Adriaticus*; to which may be added *Sinus Corinthiacus* or Gulf of *Lepanto*, and *Sinus Salaminius* or Gulf of *Engia*, very much spoken of by Greek Writers.

The principal Lakes are, that of *Lagoda* in *Sweden*, of *Onega* in *Muscovy*, of *Geneva* between *Switzerland* and *Savoy*, of *Constance* in *Germany*, of *Como* together with the Lake *Maggiore* and Lake *Guarda* in *Italy*.

The most remarkable Rivers are, the *Wolga* and *Dwina* in *Muscovy*; the *Don* or *Tanais* in Little *Tartary*; the *Nieper* (or *Borysthenes*) and the *Weyssel* in *Poland*; the *Danube*, *Rhine*, and *Elbe*, with the *Oder* in *Germany*; the *Thames* and *Severn* in *England*; the *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Rhosne* in *France*; the *Po* and *Tiber* in *Italy*; the *Ebro* and *Taio* (or *Tagus*) in *Spain* and *Portugal*.

CHAP. IV.

Of Antient and Present Spain *with* Portugal.

ALL that large Tract of Land, which takes up the most South-West part of *Europe*, and resembles a Peninsula, being encompassed by the Sea, excepting some part of it to the North-East, was call'd by the Greeks most commonly *Iberia*, (and by some of them, to distinguish it from *Iberia* in *Asia*, *Celtiberia*,) by the Latins most commonly *Hispania*. Under which last denomination somewhat different-

(m) It was in like manner call'd by the Greeks ὁ πορθμός.

ly

ly varied according to the ſeveral Dialects of the Modern Languages, the Whole forementioned Country was comprehended, till *Portugal* was erected into a diſtinct Kingdom from that of *Spain*. Since which time the name of *Spain* is generally reſtrain'd to denote no more than what continues under the Spaniſh Monarchy or the Preſent Kingdom of *Spain*, which therefore ſhall be ſpoken of ſeparately in the firſt place.

Preſent *Spain* is bounded Northward by the Sea of *Biſcay* a part of the Main Ocean; Weſtward by another part of the Main Ocean and by *Portugal*; Southward by the Main Ocean again, the Straits of *Gibraltar* and the *Mediterranean* Sea; Eaſtward likewiſe by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and to the North-Eaſt by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereby 'tis joyn'd to *France*, and ſo to the reſt of the European Continent.

It may be diſtinguiſh'd into two general Parts, the Northern and Southern.

The Northern Part of *Spain* contains Eight Provinces, *viz.*

On the Sea of Biſcay	Gallicia Aſturia Biſcay	Ch. Ti.	St Jago de Compoſtella, Corunna or the Groyne. Oviedo, Santillana, Llanes Bilboa, St. Sebaſtian, Fontarabia.
Along the Pyrenean Mountains from Biſcay to the Mediter. Sea	Navarre Aragon Catalonia	Ch. Ti.	Pampelun, Eſtella, Olite. Saragoſa, Tarracon, Balbaſtro. Barcelona, Gironne, Tarragon.
In the Inland S. of Biſcay and W. of Aragon	Leon Old Caſtile	Ch. Ti.	Leon, Salamanca, Aſtorga. Burgos, Valladolid, Segovia.

The

The Southern Part of *Spain* contains Five *(n)* Provinces, *viz.*

In the Inland S. of Old Castile	New Castile	Ch. T.	MADRID, Toledo, Alcala de Henares, Badajos.
Upon the Mediterranean Sea	Valencia Murcia Granada Andalusia	Ch T.	Valencia, Alicant. Murcia, Cartagena. Granada, Malaga, Almeria. Sevill, Corduba.

PO*rtugal* is situated between *Gallicia* to the North; *Leon*, the two *Castiles*, and *Andalusia* to the East; and the Atlantick Ocean to the South and West.

It is divided into Two general Parts, *Portugal* strictly taken to the North, and *Algarve* to the South.

Portugal strictly taken contains Five Provinces, *viz.*

On the Atlantick Ocean, the Province	Entre-Minho-Duro or between Minius and Durius	Chief Towns	Braga, Porto, Viana.
	Beira		Coimbra, Aveiro, Lamego.
	Estremadura		LISBON, St. Ubes.
	Alentaio or beyond Tagus		Evora, Portalegre, Elvas.
In the Inland towards Spain the Province	Tra-los Montes or beyond the Mountains	Ch. T.	Braganza, Miranda, Villa Real.

Algrave is divided into Two Counties, both lying on the Atlantick Ocean, *viz.*

The Country of	Tavira Lagos	Chief Towns	Tavira, Faro. Lagos, Silves.

(*n*) *Estremadura* which was wont to be reckon'd a distinct Province of Present *Spain*, its Capital being *Badajos*, is now laid partly to Old and partly to New *Castile*.

The

THE Divisions of Present *Spain* and *Portugal* being laid down, next follow the Divisions of *Iberia* (o) or Antient *Spain*, which was distinguish'd by the Romans, either into two general Parts, *viz.* *Citerior* and *Ulterior*, (these, as all other Provinces of the like Denominations, being so call'd upon account of their Situation in respect of *Rome*,) or else into three, viz. *Tarraconensis*, *Betica*, and *Lusitanica*. Of which the former was the same with *Citerior*, and the two Latter made up *Ulterior*.

Hispania Tarraconensis was so named from its principal City *Tarraco* now *Tarragon* on the Sea Coast, and was divided from *Betica* by a Line drawn from another Maritime Town *Murgis* now *Almeria*, to that part of the River *Anas* (or *Guadiana*) where *Cividad Real* now stands; as it was from *Lusitania* by a line continu'd from the Town last mention'd, to that part of the River *Durius* where *Sentica* (now *Zamora*) stands, and afterwards by the River *Durius* itself quite to the Ocean. So that this Province comprehended not only very nigh all the North part of Present *Spain*, excepting the West parts of *Leon* and Old *Castile*, but also a considerable tract of the South part of Present *Spain*, *viz.* all *Valencia*, and *Murcia*, and the Eastern parts of *Granada*, *Andalusia*, and New *Castile*; together with as much of the Provinces of *Entre-Minho-Duro* and of *Tra-los-Montes* in *Portugal*, as lies North of the River *Durius* or *Duro*.

(o) Another Name given to Antient *Spain* was *Hesperia*, common to it with *Italy*. Upon which account for distinction sake *Spain* was term'd *Hesperia Ultima*, as being the most West of the two.

The

The Chief People of this Province were

In E. Castiles and Arag.		*Celtiberi*	*Segobriga* Segorbe.
In Navarre		*Vascones*	*Pompelon* Pampelun.
In Biscay		*Cantabri*	*Juliobriga* Val de Viece †. *Flaviobriga* Bilbao.
In Asturia and N. Leon		*Astures*	*Asturica* Astorga.
In Gallicia	*Gallæci*	*Lucenses*	*Lucus Augusti* Lugo.
In Entre-Minh. and Tralos-M.	*Gallæci*	*Bracarii*	*Bracara Augusta* Braga, *Brigantia* Braganza.
In O. Castile		*Vaccæi*	*Pallantia* Palencia.
In N. Castile		*Carpetani*	*Toletum* Toledo, *Complutum* Alcala de Henares.

Chief Towns

Besides the Towns already mention'd, there were in this Province these remarkable, *viz.* *Cæsarea Augusta* Saragoza, *Numantia* Garan † nigh Soria, *Carthago nova* Cartagena, *Saguntus* Morvedro.

Hispania Bætica (*p*) was so nam'd from the River *Bætis*, running through the midst of it, and was divided from *Lusitania* by the River *Anas*, from *Tarraconensis* as hath been already said. So that it comprehended of the Southern part of Present *Spain* the two Provinces, *Granada* and *Andalusia*, all but some little part of them Eastwards; as also as much of New *Castile* as lies South of the River *Guadiana*, together with some small part of the Province *Alentaio* in *Portugal* lying East of the *Guadiana*.

Its People were

In Granada and Andalusia	to the East	*Turduli*	*Corduba* Cordova, *Illiberis* Granada.
	to the South	*Pæni*	*Calpe* Gibraltar.
	to the West	*Turdetani* partly	*Hispalis* Sevil, Tartessus †, *Astigi* Ecija.
		Celtici partly.	

Ch. T.

(*p*) This Province is call'd by *Strabo Interior*, and in *Goltzius*'s Inscriptions *Superior*; as the other Province is by the former *Exterior*, in the latter *Inferior*. By *Stephanus* one is call'd *Major*, the other *Minor*. In respect of these Provinces it is that *Hispaniæ* is frequently us'd in the plural.

As much of this Province, as was included between the two Rivers *Bætis* and *Anas*, was by a peculiar name call'd *Bæturia*.

Lusitania was so call'd from its principal Inhabitants the *Lusitani*. Its obvious from what hath been already said, which were its Bounds, and that it comprehended (besides the West parts of *Leon* and the two *Castiles* in Present *Spain*) as much of *Portugal* as lies between the River *Guadiana* and *Duro*, *i.e.* very nigh All of it. Upon which account it is, that *Portugal* is even now adays generally stil'd *Lusitania* by Latin Writers.

Its People were these, *viz.*

In Beira, Estremadura and Alent. with W. Castiles	*Lusitani*	Chief Towns	*Augusta Emerita* Merida, *Olyssipo* Lisbon, *Pax Augusta* Badajos.
In Tralos-Montes and West Leon	*Vettones*		*Salmantica* Salamanca.
In Alentaio and S. Estremadura	*Celtici*		*Cætobrix* Setuval.
In Algarve and S. Alentaio	*Tardetani*		*Pax Julia* Beja.

The Chief Mountains to be here taken notice of (besides the *Pyrenees* already mention'd) are the *Sierra d' Asturias*, call'd by *Pliny Juga Asturum*, which overspread *Biscay*, *Asturia*, and *Gallicia*; *Sierra Morina* (call'd by *Cæsar Saltus Castulonensis*, and by *Ptolemy Mons Marianus*) in New *Castile* and *Andalusia*; *Sierra Novada* or the *Mountains* of *Alpuxaras* (call'd *Mons Illipulus* by *Ptolemy*, and *Orospeda* by *Strabo*) in *Granada*.

The chief Rivers are, the *Ebro* or *Iberus*, *Guadalquivir* or *Bætis*, *Guadiana* or *Anas*, *Taio* ot *Tagus*, *Duro* or *Durius*, *Minho* or *Minius*. The first falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, the rest into the *Atlantick* Ocean. Again, the two former belong only to Present *Spain*, the

the others both to Present *Spain* and *Portugal*, forasmuch as they rise in *Spain*, but fall into the Ocean, either in *Portugal* or between it and *Spain*.

The Sea that washes *Spain* and *Portugal*, is either the Main Ocean or the *Mediterranean*. That part of the former, which lies on the Northern Coast of *Spain*, is call'd at present the Sea of *Biscay*, from the adjacent Province of *Biscay*, as it was formerly call'd *Mare Cantabricum*, from the *Cantabri* the antient Inhabitants of the aforesaid Province. The Strait, which joyneth the Ocean and the *Mediterranean*, is now adays call'd the Strait of *Gibraltar*, from a Town of that Name lying at the East end of it in *Andalusia*. It was antiently call'd *Fretum Gaditanum*, from the Isle of *Gades* now *Cadiz*, lying not far from it in the West Ocean; as also *Fretum Herculeum* (*q*) from some fabulous stories of *Hercules*. The *Mare Ibericum* of the Antients was that part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which washes the South and East Coasts of *Spain*, call'd now in like manner the Spanish Sea, though this Name is sometimes extended also to any part of the Ocean lying on any other part of *Spain*.

Besides the very small but celebrated Isle of *Cadiz* already spoken of, which hath a famous City and Port of the same Name, (both Isle and City being call'd by the Latines *Gades*, by the Greeks *Gadira*) there are remarkable in the *Mediterranean* Sea these three Isles, opposite and belonging to Present *Spain*, *viz.* Isle of *Majorca*, Chief Towns *Majorca* and *Alcu-*

(*q*) This Strait had several other Denominations, as *Fretum Columnarum* in respect of *Hercules*'s Pillars said to be erected on each side of it; *Fretum Ibericum* or *Hispanicum* in respect of the adjoyning Country; *Fretum Oceani*, and *Limen Maris Interni*, as being the Inlet of the Ocean into the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the middle Boundary between them, the former being call'd *Mare Externum*, the latter *Mare Internum* in respect of their Situation without or within this Strait, or (which is much the same) *Hercules*'s Pillars, or the Main Land.

dia; Isle of *Minorca*, Chief Towns *Maon* and *Cittadella*; and Isle of *Yvica*, Chief Town *Ivica*. The two former were antiently call'd *Insulæ Baleares* or *Gymnesiæ*, the one *Major*, the other *Minor*, from whence their Modern Names are taken; the last was the *Ebusus* of the Antients, reckon'd one of the two *Insulæ Pityusæ*, the other being that formerly nam'd *Ophiusa* now *Formentera*.

CHAP. V.

Of Antient Gaul *and Present* France, *with the* Netherlands, Lorrain, Switzerland, *and* Savoy.

TO the North of *Spain* lay Old *Gaul*, call'd by the Greeks *Galatia*, and by some of them *Celtogalatia*, to distinguish it from the Asiatick *Galatia*; by the Romans *Gallia*, and sometimes *Gallia* (r) *Transalpina*, by way of distinction from *Gallia* (s) *Cisalpina* in *Italy*. It took up all the extent of Ground between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Alpes*, the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the *Pyrenean* Mountains. Within which compass is now comprehended *France*, *Lorrain*, *Savoy*, with great part of *Switzerland*, of *Germany*, and of the *Netherlands*.

France is bounded on the North with the English Channel and the *Netherlands*; on the East with *Lorrain*, *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and the *Alpes* which parts it from *Italy*; on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and *Pyrenean* Mountains; on the West with the Main Ocean.

(r) So call'd, as lying in respect of *Rome trans Alpes* beyond the *Alpes*.

(s) So call'd, as lying *cis Alpes* or on the same Side of the *Alpes* as *Rome* doth.

It

It may be distinguish'd into Three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and *S*outhern, each comprehending Four general (*t*) Governments.

The North Part of *France* comprehends the 4 Governments of

Picardy on the Chann.	High / Low	Ch. T.	Amiens, Guise, S. Quintin, Peronne. / Calais, Boulogne, Abbeville.
Normandy on the Channel	High	Ch. T.	Rouen, Caudebec, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Evreux, Liseux.
	Low		Caen, Bayeux, Coutances, Carentan, Cherburg, Auranches, Alencon, Sees.
Isle of France	Ch. T.		PARIS, Laon, Soissons, Beauvais, Senlis, Pontoise, Melun, with the Royal Seats of Versailles and Fountainbleau.
Champagne E. of the I. of France	High	Ch. T.	Rheimes, Chaalons sur Marne, Sedan.
	Low		Troyes, Sens, Langres.
	Brie		Meaux, Provins.

The Middle Part of *France* contains the 4 Governments of

Bretagne on the Ocean	Ch. T.	High	Rennes, Brieux, S. Malo, Nantes, Dol.
		Low	Brest, S. Pol de Leon, Vannes, Port-Louis.

(*t*) The Division of *France* into 12 General Governments was made in the Year 1614, and though it continu'd but some few Months in Civil Use among the French, yet it has been ever since retain'd by most Geographers as consisting of a few members, and therefore the more easy to be remember'd. At present *France* with its Conquests is divided into 37 Military Governments, whereof there are to the North 12, *viz.* The Government of *Paris*, *Isle of France*, *Normandy*, *Havre de Grace*, *Picardy* and *Artois*, *Dunkirk*, *Flandres*, *Champagne*, *Mets* and *Verdun*, *Toul*, *de la Sarre*, and *Alsace*; in the Middle 15, *viz.* *Franch* or *Burgundy* County, *Burgundy* Dutchy, *Nivernois*, *Bourbonnois*, *Marche*, *Berry*, *Orleanois*, *Tourain*, *Main* and *Perche*, *Bretagne*, *Anjou*, *Saumur*, *Poiction*, *Aunis* and *Pays Brovageais*, *Santonge* and *Angoumois*; to the South 10, *viz.* *Guienne*, *Limosin*, *Auvergne*, *Lionnois*, *Dauphiny*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, *Roussillon*, *Foix*, *Low Navarre* and *Bearn*.

Orleanois

Orleanois most of it inland. E. and S. of Bretagne	Ch. T.	Orleans, Blois; Mans and Mayenne in Maine; Nogent in Perche, Chartres in La Beauce; Tours in Tourain, Poictiers in Poictou, Angers in Anjou; Vendosme, Nevers, Angoulesme; Bourges in Berry, Rochel in Aunis.
Burgogne E. of Orl. & S. of Ch. — Burgundy proper, Bresse	Ch. T.	Dijon, Auxerre, Semur, Chaalon sur Soane, Autun, Charolls, Mascon. Bourg en Bresse, Belley, Trevaux.
Lionnois E. of Orl. S. of Burg.	Ch. T.	Lions, Beaujeu, Bourbon; Feurs in Forez; Clermont and S. Flour in Auvergne; Gueret in Marche.

The *South* Part of *France* contains the 4 Governments of

Guienne on the Ocean divided into — Guienne Northwards	Chief Towns	Bourdeaux; Rodes in Rovergne; Cahors, Montauban in Quercy; Santes in Santonge; Periguex in Perigort; Limoges in Limosin; Bazas, Agen.
Guienne on the Ocean divided into — Gascoigne Southwards	Chief Towns	Aire, Dax, Albert in Pays des Landes; Condom; Aux in Armagnac, Lombes in Cominges, Tarbes in Bigorre, Pau and Oleron in Bearn, S. Palais in Low Navarre, Bayonne in Labourd.
Languedoc on the Mediterr. Sea. — High, Low, Cevennes	Ch. T.	Tolouse, Alby, Foix, S. Papoul. Narbon, Beziers, Montpellier, Nismes. Puy, Viviers, Mende.
Dauphiny — High, Low	Ch. T.	Grenoble, Gap, Embrun, Briancon. Vienne, Valence, Montelimart, Die.
Provence on the Mediterr. Sea. — Low, High	Ch. T.	Aix, Arles, Toulon, Marseille, Antibbe, Grace. Sisteron, Apt, Forcalquier and Digne.

Within this Province lies the Principality of *Orange*, Ch. T. *Orange*, restor'd to our late King by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, but upon his Death seiz'd again by the French; and also the County of *Venaissin*, together with the City of *Avignon* belonging to the Pope.

To

To the aforesaid 12 Governments may be added the

French Conquests, *viz.*
- Roussillon South of Languedoc, Ch. T. Perpignan.
- Burgogne or Franche Comte, East of Burgundy Dutchy, Ch. T. Besancon, Dole.
- Alsace N. E. of Franche Comte, Ch. T. Strasburg.
- Artois, North of Picardy, Ch. T. Arras, S. Omers.

Of these Conquests *Alsace* did belong to the Emperor, the other Three to the King of *Spain*, but now they belong in a manner wholly to the French, notwithstanding which *Alsace* is still reckon'd as a part of *Germany*, *Artois* of the *Netherlands*, and (by some) *Roussillon* of *Catalonia* in *Spain*. The other lesser Conquests of *France* shall be taken notice of in their respective Places.

As for the other Countries (besides *France* already describ'd) now comprehended within the compass of Old *Gaul*,

S*Avoy* lies between *France* to the South and West, *Switzerland* to the North, and *Italy* to the East. Its chief Towns are *Chambery*, *Pignerol* and *Monstiers*. It is under its own Duke, who is likewise Prince of *Piemont*, the adjoyning part of *Italy*; for which reason *Savoy* is often ascrib'd to *Italy* by Geographers.

S*Witzerland* lies between *France* to the West, *Germany* to the North and East, *Italy* and *Savoy* to the South. It is made up of two principal Parts, *viz.*

Switzerland Proper, or the Thirteen Cantons, *viz.* of
- Zurick, Bern, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schafhausen, Appenzel; Ch. T. the same, excepting Altorf Ch. T. of the Canton of Uri, and Stantz Ch. T. of the Canton of Underwald.

Confederates, the chief being the
- Grisons, Ch. T. Coire, Chiavenna; Sundrio and Bornio in the Valtoline, Sion in Valais.
- Republick of Geneva, Ch. T. Geneva.

Lorrain

LOrrain lies between *France*, the *Netherlands*, and *Germany*. Ch. T. *Nancy* in *Lorrain* Proper, *Barle-duc* and *Clermont* in the Dutchy of *Bar*; *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*, three Episcopal Cities, which with their Territories belong now to the French.

THE *Netherlands* or Low Countries are bounded to the North and East with *Germany*, to the South with *Lorrain* and *France*; to the West with the German Ocean.

They are usually distinguish'd into the Spanish *Netherlands*, lying to the South next to *France*; and the United or Dutch *Netherlands*, lying to the North. The former frequently go under the name of *Flanders*, the latter of *Holland*, which are properly the names only of the most known or remarkable Province in each.

The Spanish *Netherlands* are usually divided into these Ten Provinces, *viz.*

Flanders on the German Ocean subdivided into	Dutch Ch. T.	Hulst, Axel, Sluys.
	Spanish Ch. T.	Gaunt, Bruges, Ostend, Newport, Courtray, Oudenarde, Dendermond, Tournay, Alost.
	French or Wallone Ch. T.	Dunkirk, Ypres, Armentiers, Lisle, Tournay, Doway.
Brabant E. of Flanders divided into	Dutch Ch. T.	Bergen op Zoom, Boisleduc, Grave, with Breda belonging to our late K. *W.* Maestricht reckon'd by some in the P. of Liege.
	Spanish Ch. T	BRUSSELS, Louvain, Tillemont, Landen, Nivelle, Gemblours.

Marquisate of the Empire within Brabant, Ch. T. Antwerp.
Seigniory of Malines within Brabant, Ch. T. Malines.

Gelderland N. E. of Brabant divided into	Dutch,	now with Zutphen reckon'd one of the Seven united Provinces.
	Spanish,	Ch. T. Gelders, Ruremond, Venlo.
Province of Limburg S. of Geld.	Spanish	Ch. T. Limburg.
	Dutch	Ch. T. Rolduck, Valkenburg, Dalem.

Province

Province of Luxemburg S. of Limburg Province
- Spanish Ch. T. Luxemburg, Bastogne, La Roche.
- French Ch. T. Thionville, Bouillon.

Province of Namur S. of Brabant.
- Spanish Ch. T. Namur, Charleroy, Flerus.
- French Ch. T. Charlemont, Walcourt.

Hainault W. of Namur Prov.
- Spanish Ch. T. Mons, Aeth, Enghein, Hall, Steenkirk.
- French Ch. T. Cambray, Valenciennes, Maubeuge.

Artois (W. of Hainault) of which already in the French Conquests.

The United or Dutch *Netherlands* are usually divided into these Seven Provinces, *viz.*

Holland on the German Ocean divided into
- N. Holland or W. Friseland Ch. T. — Horn, Alcmar, Enchuysen.
- S. Holland Ch. T. — AMSTERDAM, Haerlem, Leyden, Hague, Delf, Rotterdam, Dort, Gorcum, Goude, Naerden. To which may be added Ryswick, famous for the Treaty of Peace, which concluded the last War between the Confederates and France.
- Isles of
  - N. Holland, Isle Texel, Isle Flieland.
  - S. Holland — I. Worm, Ch. T. Brille, Helvoetsluys; I. Overflacke, Ch. T. Sommerdike; I. Goree, Ch. T. Goree.

Zealand S. of Holland made up of Seven Isles, *viz.*
- Isle Walcheren Ch. T. Middleburg, Flushing, Veer; Isle of S. Beverland Ch. T. Goes; Isle Scowen, Ch. T. Zyriczee, Broversshaven; Isle Tolen, Ch. T. Tolen; Isle of N. Beverland, I. Duiveland, and I. Wolferdick have only Villages.

Province of Utrecht E. of Holland Ch. T. — Utrecht, Amersfort, Wyckteduerstede.

Gelderland (E. of Utrecht Province) including
- Zutphen, once a distinct Province C. T. Zutphen, Grol, Doesburg.
- Gelderland proper Ch. T. Nimeguen, Arnhem, Harderwick, with Loo a Seat of our late King.

Overyssel

Overyſſel N. of Gelderland Ch. T.	Deventer, Zwoll, Campen, Coevorden.
Province of Groningen N. of Overyſſel Ch. T.	Groningen, Dam.
Friſeland or E. Friſeland W. of Groningen Prov. Ch. T.	Lewarden, Haerlingen, Franeker.

What remains (within the compaſs of Old *Gaul*) to be yet deſcrib'd, is now reckon'd Part of *Germany*, and therefore the particular Deſcription thereof will be more properly deferr'd till *Germany* comes to be treated of; only it will be convenient to obſerve here in general, that within this Tract there lies (beſides *Alſace* already mention'd in the French Conqueſts) the three Electoral Archbiſhopricks of *Mentz*, *Triers* or *Treves*, and *Cologne*, with the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, which laſt is ſo intermingl'd with the *Netherlands*, that by ſome it is made a Part of them.

Having gone through the principal Diviſions of all the ſeveral Countries lying at preſent within the limits of Old *Gaul*, I now proceed to the Diviſions of Old *Gaul* it ſelf, which was divided by *Auguſtus* into four Parts or Provinces, *viz.* *Gallia Narbonenſis*, *Aquitanica*, *Celtica* or *Lugdunenſis*, and *Belgica*.

Gallia Narbonenſis, ſo nam'd from its Capital City *Narbo Narbonne*, lay on the *Mediterranean* Sea, being bounded by the *Alpes* and the River *Varus* from *Italy*; by the *Pyrenean* Mountains from *Spain*, and by the River *Garumna Garonne*. M. *Gebenna Cevenne*, and the River *Rhodanus Rhoſne*, from *Gallia Aquitanica* and *Gallia Celtica*. So that it comprehended Preſent *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, and *Savoy*.

Its

Its Chief People were

In Savoy & part of Dauphiny	*Allobroges*	Chief Towns	*Genevæ* Geneva, *Vienna* Vienne.
	Centrones		*Axima* Centron †, *Tarantasia* Monstiers.
In Dauphiny	*Segalauni*		*Valentia* Valence.
	Vocontii		*Dea* Die, *Vasio* Vaison †,
	Caturiges		*Caturigomagus* Corges †.
In Provence	*Gavares*		*Avenio* Avignon, *Arausi* Orange,
	Salyes		*Aquæ Sextiæ* Aix, *Arelate* Arles. *Massiliæ* Marseilles.
In Rovergne	*Ruteni*		about Rodez.
In Languedoc	*Gabali*		about Mende and Puy *i.e.* in Velay.
	Helvii		about Alby.
	Volcæ — *Tectosagi*		*Narbo* Narbonne, *Tolosa* Toulouse.
	Volcæ — *Arecomici.*		*Blitteræ* Beziers. *Nemausus* Nismes.

Gallia Aquitanica (so nam'd, because part of it was the Old or Proper *Aquitania*) lay between *Gallia Narbonensis*, the Pyrenees, the Ocean, and the River *Ligeris* Loire by which it was separated from *Gallia Celtica*. So that it contain'd the Government of *Guienne*, with as much of the Governments of *Orleanois*, and *Lionnois*, as lies on the *South* and *West* sides of the *Loire*.

Its Chief People were

In Gascony	In Pays des Landes	*Ausci*	Ch. T. *Elusaberris* Aux.
		Tarbelli	*Aquæ Tarbellicæ* Dax.
	In Bigorre	*Bigerriones*	
In Guienne	In Bourdelois	*Bituriges*	Chief Towns *Burdigala* Bourdeaux.
		Vibisci	
	In Bazadois	*Vasates*	about Bazas.
	In Quercy	*Cadurci*	*Devena* Cahors.
	In Perigort	*Petricorii*	*Vesonna* Perigueux.
	In Limosin	*Limovices*	*Augustoritum* Limoges.
	In Santonge	*Santones*	*Mediolanum* Santes.

In Orl. Gover.	In Poictou	*Pictones*	Ch. T.	*Limonum* Poictiers.
	In Bresse	*Bituriges Cubi*		*Avaricum* Bourges.
In Lion. Govern.	In Auvergne	*Arvenni*	Ch. T.	*Augustanemetum* S. Flour.
	In Marche	*Boii*		

The third Province, nam'd *Gallia Celtica* from its Inhabitants being the *Celtæ* properly so call'd, and *Lugdunensis* from its Capital *Lugdunum* now *Lions*, was situated between the Ocean, and the three Rivers, *Ligeris Loire*, *Sequana Seyne*, and *Matrona Marne*, the two last dividing it from *Belgica*. So that it contain'd present *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, as much of the Government of *Orleanois* as lies *North* and *East* of the *Loire*, as much of the Isle of *France* and *Champagne* as lies *South* of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, with the greatest part of *Burgundy-Dutchy*, and some of the Government of *Lionnois*.

Its Chief People were

In Bretagne	*Ossismii*	Gh. T.	*Vorganium* Guigvan †.
	Veneti		*Vindana* Vannes.
	Nannetes		*Condivincum* Nantes.
	Redones		*Condate* Rennes.
	Curioselites		about Quimper-Carantin.

In Normandy	*Unelli*		Chief Towns.	*Crociatonum* Carentan
	Lexobii			*Noviomagus* Lisieux.
	Auler-ci	*Eburovices*		*Mediolanum* Eureux.
		Diablintæ		*Noviodunum* Mayenne.
		Cenomani		*Vidunum* Mans.
In Gov. of Orlean.	In Maine			
	In Beauce and Orl. proper	*Carnutes*		*Autricum* Chartres, *Gennabum* Orleans.
	In Tourain	*Turones.*		*Cæsarodunum* Tours.
	In Anjou	*Andegavi*		*Juliomagus* Angiers.

In Gov. of Lion	In Lion. pr. and Foresse	*Segusiani*	Ch. Towns.	*Lugdunum* Lions.
				Forum Segusianorum Feurs.
In Burgundy Dutchy		*Ædui*		*Augustodunum* Autun.
In Champagne		*Tricassii*		*Augustobona* Troyes.
		Senones		*Agendicum* Sens.
In Isle of France		*Parisii*		*Lutetia* Paris.

Gallia

Gallia Belgica, so denominated from the *Belgæ* its Inhabitants, lay between the *Rhine*, the *Rhosne*, the *Marne*, the *Seyne*, and the Ocean; and consequently comprehended as much of Present *Normandy*, Isle of *France*, and *Champagne*, as is on the *North* and *East* of the *Seyne* and *Marne*, the County of *Burgundy*, the greatest part of *Switzerland*, all *Lorrain* and the *Spanish Netherlands*, with as much of the United *Netherlands* as lies *South* of the Old Channel of the Rhine passing by *Utrecht* and *Leiden*, and lastly as much of Present *Germany* as lies *West* of the *Rhine*.

Its Chief People were

		Chief Towns
In Normandy	*Caletes*	*Juliobona* Dieppe
	Velocassi	*Rotomagus* Rouen.
In Picardy	*Ambiani*	*Samarobriga* Amiens.
	Veromaudui	*Augusta Veromanduorum* Vermandois †.
	Bellovuci	*Cæsaromagus* Beauvais
	Suessiones	*Augusta Suessionum* Soissons.
	Silvanectæ	*Augustomagus* Senlis.
In Champagne	*Remi*	*Durocortorum* Reims.
	Catalunni	about Chaalons sur Marne.
	Lingones	*Andomatunum* Langres.
In Burg. County	*Sequani*	*Vesontio* Besancon.
In Switzerland proper	*Helvetii*	*Aventicum* Avances †, *Turigo* Zurick, *Tugio* Zug, *Urba* Orbe †.
	Rauraei	*Augusta Rauracorum* Augst †.

			Chief Towns
In Germany	In Alsace	*Trebocci*	*Argentoratum* Strasburg.
	In B. of Spire	*Nemetes*	*Noviomagus* Spire
	In Archbish. of the same name	*Vangiones*	*Moguntiacum* Mentz.
		Treviri	*Augusta Treviorum* Triers.
		Ubii	*Colonia Agrippina* Cologne.
	In Liege Limb. & Luxemb.	*Tungri*	*Atuatica* Tongres.
	In Lorr.	*Mediomatrices*	*Divodurum* Metz.
		Leuci	*Tullium* Toul, *Nasium* Nancy.

In

In the Netherlands	In S. Holl. and part of Geld.	*Batavi*	Chief Towns	*Batavodurum* Wyckt-Duerstede, *Lugdunum* Leyden, *Arenacum* Arnhem, *Noviomagus* Nimeguen.
	In Geld. & Brabant	*Menapii*		*Castellum Menapiorum* Kessel
	In Hainault.	*Nervii*		*Bagacum* Bavay, *Camboracum* Cambray.
	In Fland. & N. W. Picardy	*Morini*		*Tervanna* Tervanne, *Castellum Morinorum* Cassel, *Portus Gessoriatus* Boulogne.
	In Artois	*Atrebates*		*Nemetacum* Arras.
	In Zeland	*Taxandri.*		

From the (*u*) foregoing, Antient and Present, Divisions it is apparent, that *France* takes up above three Fourths of Old Gaul, for which Reason the Name of *Gallia* is now appropriated to it by Latin Writers. The *Netherlands* are stil'd by Modern Latinists *Belgium*, as taking up a considerable quantity of *G. Belgica* or the Country of the Old *Belgæ*, and more peculiarly some Portion of that Part of *Bel-*

(*u*) It is observable that more Provinces and Towns in *France*, than in any other Country, still preserve some Remains of the Names of their Antient Inhabitants, *viz.* *Poictou* and *Poictiers* of the *Pictones*, *Anjou* and *Angers* of the *Andegavi*, *Santonge* and *Santes* of the *Santones*, *Quercy* and *Cahors* of the *Cadurci*, *Limosin* and *Limoges* of the *Limovices*, *Perigort* and *Perigueux* of the *Petricorii*, *Tourain* and *Tours* of the *Turones*, &c. *Begorri* of the *Bigerriones*, *Auvergne* of the *Arvenni*, *Rodez* of the *Ruteni*, &c. *Paris* of the *Parisii*, *Sens* of the *Senones*, *Troyes* of the *Tricassii*, *Reimes* of the *Remi*, *Senlis* of the *Silvanectæ*, *Soissons* of the *Suessiones*, *Langres* of the *Lingones*, *Beauvais* of the *Bellovaci*, *Amiens* of the *Ambiani*, *Vermandois* of the *Veromandui*, *Chartres* of the *Carnutes*, *Evereux* of the *Eburovices*, *Lisieux* of the *Lexobii*, *Nantes* of the *Namnetes*, *Rennes* of the *Redones*, *Vennes* of the *Veneti*, *Aux* of the *Ausci*, *Bazas* of the *Vasates*, &c.

gica,

gica which is call'd (*x*) *Belgium* by *J. Cæsar* in his Commentaries. The *Spanish Netherlands* are stil'd *Belgium Regium*, the United *Belgium Fœderatum*. The Inhabitants of the latter, commonly call'd the *Dutch* or *Hollanders*, have by Latin Writers the Name of *Batavi* given to them, from the Ancient *Batavi*, who inhabited (the Island, made by the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, with the adjoining Parts, that is,) the *South* Part of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht* with the neighbouring Parts of *Gelderland*. Upon the like Account the *Switzers* properly so call'd, are still denominated by Latinists *Helvetii*, and their Country *Helvetia*, and the Savoyards *Allobroges*.

But before the Division above laid down was made by *Augustus*, *Gaul* was divided into Three Parts, *Belgica* between the Ocean, the *Rhine*, the *Seyne*, and the *Marne*; *Celtica* between the Ocean, the *Seyne*, the *Marne*, the *Rhine*, the *Rhosne*, *M. Cevenne*, and the *Garonne*; and *Aquitania* between the *Garonne*, the Ocean, and the *Pyrenean* Mountains. All the rest, (afterwards call'd *Gallia Narbonensis*) was by a peculiar Name stil'd *Provincia Romanorum*, and was not reckon'd as a part of Gaul. And this is the Di-

(*x*) Concerning *Cæsar's Belgium* there are several different Opinions, which may be reduced to Four, of which one takes it only for a City, a second for the District of the *Bellovaci* and *Atrebates*, together (probably) with those of *Ambiani*, *Silvanectæ* and *Veromandui*; a third for all the lower part of *G. Belgica* situated on the Sea; a fourth for the same as *G. Belgica*. Of these the first and the last seem the most absurd; and although it is likely that the third Opinion was embraced by those that first impos'd the name of *Belgium* upon the Netherlands, yet after all, the second seems to be built on the best Foundation, as may be seen in *Brietius's Geogr.* Tom. I. p. 2. l. 6. c. 7. or rather in *Cæsar's Comm.* Lib. 5. & 8. *de bello Gallico*. And if so, then the *Atrebates* only, and consequently a small portion of *Cæsar's Belgium*, lay within the present *Netherlands*, the rest lying in *France*, as will appear upon reviewing the Table of the People of *Gallia Belgica*.

vision

vision follow'd by *Julius Cæsar* in his Commentaries, and expreſt by the ſmall Draught in one corner of the Map of Gaul.

Again, there was another Diviſion of Gaul into *Gallia Comata*, which (compriſing the *Belgica* and *Celtica* of *Auguſtus*) was ſo nam'd from the long Hair worn by the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts; and *Gallia Braccata*, which was the ſame with *Gallia Narbonenſis*, and was ſo term'd from the *Braccæ* a ſort of Habit worn by its People. *Gallia Togata* was the ſame with *Gallia Italica*, of which hereafter in *Italy*.

The Chief Mountains to be here taken notice of are, the *Gebenna Cevenne* on the *North* of *Languedoc*; the *Jura Jour*, on the Borders of *France*, *Savoy*, and *Switzerland*; the *Vogeſus Vauge*, between *France* and *Lorrain*.

The Chief Rivers are, the *Scaldis Schelde* or *Eſcaut*, *Moſa Maes* or *Meuſe*, both riſing in *France* and running through the *Netherlands* into the *German* Ocean; the *Rhodanus Rhoſne*, which riſing in the borders of *Switzerland*, and running through the *Lacus Lemanus* Lake of *Geneva*, receives at *Lions* the *Arar Soane*, and at laſt falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*; the *Garumna Garonne* iſſuing out of the *Pyrenees*, and the *Ligeris Loire* riſing out of the *Cevenne* Mountain, and both falling into the main Ocean; the *Sequana Seyne* riſing in *Burgundy*, and at *Paris* receiving the *Matrona Marne*, and afterwards emptying it ſelf into the *Engliſh* Channel.

The *Mare Gallicum* of the Ancients was that part of the *Mediterranean Sea* which waſhes *Languedoc* and *Provence*, and is now diſtinguiſh'd by two Names; that which waſhes *Languedoc* being call'd the Gulf of Lions; that which waſhes *Provence*, the Sea of *Marſeilles*, or *Provence*. The *Oceanus Gallicus* was that part of the main Ocean, which waſhes the Weſtern Coaſt of *France*, where lay the Province of *Aquitania*; whence

whence it was frequently call'd also *Oceanus Aquitanicus*, as it is now adays the Sea of *Guienne* or *Gascony*, from the Provinces of those Names lying in old *Aquitania*. The *Fretum Gallicum* was that, which is now call'd the *Straits* of *Calais* by the *French*, of *Dover* by the *English*, as lying between those two Towns. It was also call'd *Fretum Morinorum* from the *Morini* a Neighbouring People of *Gallia Belgica*, and *Fretum Britannicum* from the Isle *Britannia* lying on the opposite side of it; which together with the rest of the *British* Isles comes next to be described.

CHAP. VI.

Of the British Isles.

IN the Northern Ocean over against *France* and *Germany* lies a body of Islands, which, as they were antiently call'd *Insulæ Britannicæ*, so still go under the common name of the *British Isles*. Among these there are two much larger than any of the rest, one known now by the name of *Great Britain*, lying nearest to the European Continent; the other by the name of *Ireland*, lying West of the former.

Great Britain, (antiently call'd *Albion*, *Britannia Magna*, and by way of eminency simply *Britannia*) contains two Kingdoms or Countries, *England* and *Scotland*. *England* is bounded Northw. with *Scotland*, Eastw. with the *German* Ocean, which parts it from *Germany*; Southw. with the *English* Channel, which divides it from *France*; and Westw. with the *Irish* Sea, by which it is separated from *Ireland*. It contains within these bounds *England* properly so call'd, and *Wales*. *England* properly so call'd, may be divided

 into

into (*y*) three general Parts, Northern, Middle, and Southern, which altogether contain 40 Counties or Shires.

The Northern part of *England* contains 6 Counties or Shires.

On the E. Coast from N. to S.	Northumberland Durham Yorkshire	Ch. T.	New-Castle, Berwick, Durham York, Hull, Hallifax.
On the W. Coast from N. to S.	Cumberland Westmorland Lancashire	Ch. T.	Carlisle, Ierby. Appleby, Kendal. Lancaster, Manchester, Leverpool.

The

(*y*) There is another General Division of England into 6 Judiciary Circuits, *viz.* Home Circuit, containing the Counties of Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex; Western Circuit, containing Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire and Cornwall; Oxford Circuit, containing Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire; Norfolk Circuit, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; Mid-land Circuit, containing Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Darbyshire; Northern Circuit, containing Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Bishoprick of Durham and Northumberland. Middlesex and Cheshire are not included within any Circuit, the former on account of the nearness of its parts to London which is seated within it, the latter as being a County Palatine.

There is another Division of England in respect of its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction into Provinces and Dioceses. The Provinces are two, Namely

The Province of Canterbury in which are contained 22 Dioceses or Bishopricks, *viz.*

Canterbury	Containing	E. Part of Kent.
Rochester		W. Part of Kent.
London		Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire.
Chichester		Sussex.

The

The Dioceſs of	Wincheſter	Hampſhire, Surrey, and Iſle of Wight, with Gernſey and Jerſey.
	Salisbury	Wiltſhire and Berkſhire.
	Briſtol.	Dorſetſhire with Briſtol.
	Exeter	Devonſhire and Cornwall.
	Bath and Wells	Somerſetſhire.
	Glouceſter	Glouceſterſhire.
	Worceſter	Worceſterſhire and part of Warwickſhire.
	Hereford	Herefordſhire and part of Shropſhire, Radnorſhire and Montgomeryſhire.
	Lichfield and Coventry	Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, and the other part of Warwickſhire, with part of Shropſhire.
	Lincoln	Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, and the other part of Hertfordſh.
	Ely	Cambridgeſhire.
	Norwich	Norfolk and Suffolk.
	Oxford	Oxfordſhire.
	Peterburrough	Northamptonſhire and Rutlandſhire.
	St. Aſaph	Part of Flintſhire, Denbighſhire, Merionethſhire, Montgomeryſhire and Shropſhire.
	Bangor	Caernarvonſhire, Angleſey, part of Denbighſhire, and Merionethſhire.
	Meneu or St. Davids	Pembrokeſhire, Caerdiganſhire, Caermarthenſhire.
	Landaff	Glamorganſhire, Monmouthſhire, Brecknockſhire, and ſome part of Radnorſhire.

The Province of York, within which are 5 Dioceſſes, *viz:*

The Dioceſs of	York	Yorkſhire (all but the N. W. part of it call'd Richmondſhire,) and Nottinghamſhire.
	Cheſter	Cheſhire, Richmondſhire, Lancaſhire, part of Cumberland, Flintſhire, Denbighſhire.
	Durham	The Biſhoprick of Durham, and Northumberland.
	Carliſle	Part of Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland.
	Sodor or Man	The Iſle of Man.

It may not be unuſeful to ſubjoin alſo in this place the extent of each of the 7 Kingdoms erected here by the Saxons, commonly ſtil'd the Saxon Heptarchy.

The Kingdom of Kent contain'd Kent.
The Kingdom of South-Saxons contain'd Suſſex and Surrey.
The Kingdom of Eaſt-Saxons contain'd { Eſſex. Middleſex. Part of Hertfordſhire.
The Kingdom of Eaſt-Angles contain'd { Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire.

The K. of Mercia contain'd { reſt of Hertfordſh. Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Northamptonſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Gloceſterſhire, Hereforddſhire, Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſh. Darbyſhire, Staffordſhire, Shropſhire, Cheſhire,

The K. of Northumberland contain'd { Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, South Scotland to the Fryth of Edenburg.

The K. of W. Saxons contain'd { Berkſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, Devonſhire, Cornwall.

It may not be unacceptable to add here a Catalogue of the Towns in England and Wales, that ſend Members to the Engliſh Parliament, *viz.*

In Bedfordſhire,
Bedford.
In Berks,
Windſor,
Reading,
Wallingford,
Abingdon.
In Bucks,
Buckingham,
Chipping Wicomb,
Aylesbury,
Agmondeſham,
Wendover,
Great Marlow,
In Cambridgſhire,
Univerſity of Cambridge,
Town of Cambridge

In Cheſhire,
Cheſter City.
In Cornwall,
Lanceſton,
Leskard,
Leſtwithiel,
Truro,
Bodmin,
Helſton,
Saltaſh,
Camelford,
Weſtlow,
Grampound,
Eaſtlow,
Penryn,
Tregony,
Boſſiney,
St. Ives,

Foway,
St. German,
St. Michael,
Newport,
St. Mawes,
Callington.
Cumberland,
Carliſle,
Cockermouth.
Derbyſhire,
Derby Town.
Devonſhire,
Exeter City,
Totneſs,
Plymouth,
Okehampton,
Barnſtaple,
Plympton,

Honiton,

The Middle part of *England* contains 24 Counties or Shires.

			Chief Towns
On the E. Coast from N. to S.	Lincolnshire		Lincoln, Stanford, Boston.
	Norfolk		Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
	Suffolk		Ipswich, S. Edmunsbury.
	Essex		Colchester, Chelmsf. Maldon
On the W. joyning to Wales from N. to S.	Cheshire		Chester.
	Shropshire		Shrewsbury, Ludlow.
	Herefordshire		Hereford.
	Monmouthsh.		Monmouth, Chepstow.
Between Lincol. E. Cheshire & Shropshire W.	N.	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham, Newark.
		Derbysh.	Derby.
	S.	Staffordsh.	Lichfield, Stafford.
		Leicestersh.	Leicester.
		Rutlandsh.	Okeham.
Between Norfolk and Suff. E. & Herefordshire W.	Cambridgshire		Cambridge; Ely.
	Huntingdonsh.		Huntingdon.
	Bedfordshire		Bedford, Dunstable.
	Northamptonsh.		Northampton, Peterborough.
	Warwickshire		Coventry, Warwick.
	Worcestersh.		Worcester.
Between Essex E. Monm. W. the 4 last upon Thames	Hartfordshire		Hartford, St. Albans.
	Middlesex		LONDON.
	Buckinghamsh.		Buckingham.
	Oxfordshire		Oxford.
	Glocestershire		Glocester.

The South part of *England* contains 10 Counties or Shires.

		Chief Towns
Between the Channel and Thames	Kent	Canterbury, Rochester, Dover
	Surrey	Guilford.
	Sussex	Chichester, Lewes.
	Berkshire	Reading, Windsor.
	Hampshire	Winchester, Southampton. Portsmouth.
	Wiltshire	Salisbury, Marleborough.
Between Channel and Severn Sea	Somersetshire	Bristol, Bath, Wells.
	Dorsetshire	Dorchester, Weymouth.
	Devonshire	Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth
	Cornwall	Launceston, Falmouth.

WALES is bounded by the Sea, save only to the East, where it joyns to *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, containing together 12 Counties or Shires, *viz.*

N. Wales containing 6 Counties	Flintshire	Chief Towns	Flint, St. Asaph.
	Denbighshire		Denbigh.
	Montgomerish		Montgomery, Welshpool.
	Anglesy I.		Beaumaris.
	Caernarvonsh.		Caernarvon, Conway, Bangor.
	Merionethsh.		Harlech.
S. Wales containing 6 Counties	Radnorshire		Radnor.
	Brecknockshire		Brecknock, Bualth.
	Glamorgansh.		Caerdiff, Llandaff.
	Caerdiganshire		Caerdigan
	Caermarthensh		Caermarthen.
	Pembrokshire		Pembrok, St. David.

SCOTLAND is washed by the Sea on all sides, excepting the South, where it Borders on *England*. It is divided into two general Parts, North-*Scotland* or High-land beyond the River *Tay*, South-*Scotland* or Low-land behither the River *Tay*, both together containing 35 Counties.

North-*Scotland* contains 13 Counties, among which are *Caithness*, *Straithnavern*, *Ross*, *Murray*, *Perth*, (z) *Braid-Albin*. The most remarkable Places are Old and New *Aberdeen* in *Murray* County, *Wick* in *Caithness*, *Brechin* and *Dundee* in *Angus*.

(z) These Parts are inhabited by a sort of People commonly call'd Highland-men or Highlanders, who being the true Race of the Anticent Scots speak Irish, and call themselves Albinnich. They wear Plaids, *i. e.* striped Mantles of divers Colours, with their hair Thick and Long, living by Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c. They are divided into Families which they call Clanns, (see Camd. Brit. p 933, 934.) Further it is commonly thought that from the aforemention'd names of Albin and Albinnich or Albanic, the name of *Albania* antiently given to the North part of this Isle was deriv'd.

South-

South-*Scotland* contains 22 Counties, some of which are *Argile*, *Fife*, *Galloway*, *Lothien*. The Ch. Towns are *Edenburg* (Capital of the Kingdom, and lying in the County of *Lothien*,) St. *Andrews* in *Fife*, *Glascow* in *Glydsdale*, *Dunbarton* in *Lennox*, *Ayre* in *Kile*.

After the Present Divisions of *Great Britain* follow the Antient Divisions thereof among its several People, *viz.*

In Cornw. and Devonshire	*Dumnonii* Ch. T.	*Isca Dumnoniorum* Exeter, *Voluba* Falmouth, *Uzella* Lestuthiel, *Tamara* Tamerton, *Moridunum* Seaton.
In Dorsetshire	*Durotriges* Ch. T.	*Durnovaria* Dorchester, *Vindogladia* Winburn.
In Somerset. Wiltsh. & N. part of Hampsh.	*Belgæ* Ch. T.	*Aquæ Solis* Bath. *Ischalis* Ivelchester, *Verlucio* Werminster, *Cunetio* Marleborough, *Sorbiodunum* Old Sarum, *Brage* Broughton, *Veuta Belgarum* Winchester.
In Berks.	*Atrebatii* Ch. T.	*Galleva* Wallingford, *Spinæ* Spene by Newbury.
In Surrey, Sussex, & S. part of Hampsh.	*Regni* Ch. T.	*Noviomagus* † Woodcot, or Hollow-wood-hill in Kent, *Clausentum* the Old Town near Southampton, *Portus magnus* Portchester, *Portus Adurni* Ederington.
In Kent	*Cantii* Ch. T.	*Durovernum* Canterbury, *Vagniacæ* Maidstone, *Durobrovæ* Rochester, *Duralenum* Leneham, *Regulbium* Reculver, *Rutupiæ* Richborough, *Dubris* Dover, *Portus Lemanis* Stutfall Castle near Hyth, *Anderida* Newenden.
In Middl. & Essex.	*Trinobantes* Ch. T.	*Londinium* London, *Sulloniacæ* † Brockley-hill, *Durolitum* Leyton, *Cæsaromagus* Dunmow or Burghsted near Brentwood, *Canonium* Chelmsford or Writtle, *Camalodunum* Maldon, *Colonia* Colchester, *Ad Ansam* Wittham or nigh Coggeshall, *Othona* Ithancester †.

In

In Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonsh.	*Iceni* Ch. T.	*Venta Icenorum* Caster, *Garianonum* Burgh-Castle, *Sitomagus* Thetford, *Combretonium* Bretenham, *Villa Faustini* St. Edmundsbury, *Iciani* Ichborough, *Brannodunum* Brancaster, *Durobrivæ* Dornford and Castor, *Durosiponte* Godmanchester, *Camboritum* Grantcester.
In Bucks, Hartf. & Bedfordshire	*Catieuchlami* Ch. T.	*Verulamium* † Verulam by St. Albans, *Pontes* Colebrook, *Durocobrivæ* † near Redborn below Flamsted, *Salinæ* Salnedy and Chesterfield, *Magiovinium* Dunstable, *Lactodorum* Stony-Stratford.
In Gloc. and Oxf.	*Dobuni* Ch. T.	*Glevum* Glocester, *Durocornovium* or *Corinium* Cyrencester, *Trajectus* Oldbury, *Abonne* Alvington.
In Heref. Monm. Radnor. Breckn. and Glamorg.	*Silures* Ch. T.	*Isca Silurum* Caerleon, *Venta Silurum* Caerwent, *Bovium* Boverton, *Nidum* Neath, *Burrium* Uske, *Gobannium* Abergavenny, *Blestium* Old Town, *Aricinium* Kenchester, *Magos* Old Radnor, *Bullæum* Bualth, *Leucarum* Loghor.
In Carm. Pembr. & Cardig.	*Diametæ* Ch. T.	*Maridunum* Caermarthen, *Lovanpium* Lhannio.
In Flint, Den. Mer. Montg. and Carnarv.	*Ordevices.* Ch. T.	*Segontium* † nigh Caernarvon, *Conovium* Caerhean nigh Conway, *Dictum* Diganvi Castle, *Varis* Bodvari, *Leonis Castrum* Holt, *Mediolanum* Meivod, *Maglona* Machynlheth.
In Chesh: Shropsh. Staffordsf. Warw. & Worc.	*Cornavii* Ch. T.	*Deva* Chester, *Condate* Congleton, *Bonium* Bangor, *Rutunium* Routon, *Uriconium* Wroxeter, *Usocona* Okenyate, *Pennocrucium* Penkridge or Stretton somewhat lower on the old Road, *Etocetum* Wall, *Manduessedum* Mancester, *Præsidium* Warwick, *Branonium* Worcester.
In Linc. Nottingh. Derbysh. Leicest. Rutland, Northamptonsf.	*Coritani* Ch. T.	*Lindum* Lincoln, *Agelocum* Littleburrow, *Crocolana* Ancaster, *Ad pontem* Paunton, *Margidunum* Market-Overton, *Gausennæ* Briggecasterton, *Vernometum* Burrow-hill near Burrow, *Rate* Leicester, *Bennones* about High-Cross and Cleybrook, *Bannavenna* Wedon, *Tripontium* Torcester.

E.

E. Riding of Yorkſh.	*Pariſi* Ch. T.	*Petuaria* Beverly, *Prætorium* Patrington.
In Yorkſhire, Lancaſh. Weſtmorland, Cumberland, and Biſhopr. of Durham.	*Brigantes* Ch. T.	*Eboracum* York, *Derventio* Auldby, *Delgovititia* Wighton, *Danum* Doncaſter, *Cambodunum* Almondbury, *Legeolium* Caſtleford, *Olicana* Ilkeley, *Calcaria* Tadcaſter or Newtonkinie near the other *Iſurium* Aldburrough, *Caturactanium* Caterick, *Lavatræ* about Bowes, *Mancunium* Mancheſter, *Ribodunum* Rible cheſter, *Longovicum* Lancaſter, *Bremetonatum* Overburrow, *Aballaba* Appleby, *Verteræ* Burgh under Stanmore, *Gallatum* Whelp-Caſtle near Kirbythore, *Amboglana* Ambleſide, *Morbicum* Moresby, *Volantium* Elenborough, *Arbia* Jerby, *Caſtra Exploratorum* Old Carliſle, *Luguvallum* Carliſle, *Blatum Balgium* Bulneſs, *Olenacum* Linſtock, *Bremeturacum* Brampton, *Congavata* Roſe Caſtle, *Petrianæ* Old Perith, *Vinovium* Bincheſter, *Condercum* Cheſter on the Street, *Gabroſentum* Gateshead by New-Caſtle.
In Northumberland	*Ottadini* Ch. T.	*Axelodunum* Hexham, *Curia* Corbridg, *Protolitia* Prudbow, *Alone* Old Town, *Tinnocellum* Tinmouth, *Vindomora* Walls-end, *Segedunum* Seghill, *Glanoventa* † on R. Wensbeck not far from Morpeth, or Glenwelt near Caervorran, *Vindolana* Old Wincheſter, *Cilurnum* Scilceſter, *Gallana* Wallwick, *Habitancum* Riſingham, *Bremenium* Rocheſter, *Borcovicus* Berwick.
Between R. Tweed & Edenb. Firth	*Gadeni* Ch. T.	*Alata Caſtra* Edenburg, *Colania* Coldingham, *Lindum* Linlithquo, *Victoria* Caer Guidi † in Inchkeith I.
Between Solway & Clyde Fr. i. e. *Itunæ & Glottæ æſtuaria*	*Selgovæ* Ch. T.	*Corda* † on Lake Loughcure, *Carbantorigum* Caerlaverock, *Uzellum* † on R. Euſe.
	Novantes Ch. T.	*Leucopibia* Whithern, *Berigonium* Bargeny, *Vidogora* Ayre.

On

On the R. Glotta to Germ. Oc.	*Damnii* Ch. T.	*Coria* Camelot, *Alauna* Alway, *Randvara* Reinfraw.

In N. Scotland *Caledonii* largely taken comprehended the	*Caledonii* properly so call'd in Braid-Albin and Argile; *Vernicones* in Perth and Angus Ch. T. *Alectum* Dundee, *Orrhea* Forfair; *Taizali* in Buquhan Ch. T. *Devana* Old Aberdeen; *Vacomagi* in Murray Ch. T. *Banatia* Bean-Castle; *Cantæ* in Rosse, *Catini* in Cathness, *Cornabii* in Strathnavern, *Cerones* in Assintshire, *Creones* in Lochquaber, *Epidii* in Cantir.

These seem to have been the general Denominations, under which (about the time when Ptolemy writ his Geography) were comprehended all the People of this Isle, howsoever distinguish'd otherwise by more peculiar names, some of which occur in Authors, as the *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Segontiaci*, &c. mention'd by Cæsar, the *Cangi*, &c. by Tacitus, of which the two last were comprehended under the *Belgæ*, the (a) *Cangi* being seated probably in part of Somersetshire and Wiltshire, and the *Segontiaci* in the Hundred of Holeshot on the North edge of Hampshire, their Chief Town being *Vendonum* now Silcester. The *Bibroci* probably liv'd in the Hundred of Bray in Berkshire, and so were comprehended under the *Atrebates*; as the *Ancalites* (commonly placed about Henly in Oxfordshire) were under the *Dobuni*.

As for the *Picti* and *Scoti* mention'd by Roman Authors, under the former denomination were comprehended all those aforementioned People, as in-

(a) See Mr. *Gibson*'s Edition of *Camden*'s *Britannia*, pag, 67. with the additional Notes.

habited

habited the (*b*) North part of the Isle, and never submitted themselves to the Roman Power. By the *Scoti* it hath been thought, that the Romans understood the Inhabitants of Ireland; but (*c*) Sir *Robert Sibbald* is of Opinion, that they so call'd the Inhabitants of the North West part of Scotland, and that this Tract was what they call'd *Juverna* or *Ierne*; as the North East part of Scotland was their *Thule*.

But besides the foregoing Division of this Island among its several People, there were other Divisions thereof made by the Romans, who distinguished as

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(*b*) That the Picts did in general inhabit the North Parts of this Isle seems on all hands to be agreed upon; but as to the particular Tract they were possessed of in those Parts, there is not such an agreement among Authors. Mr. Camden makes the *Picti* to have been the same with the *Caledonii*, and accordingly confines them within the Northern Parts of Scotland lying above Graham's Dike, and understands the *Dicaledonii* and *Vecturiones* mention'd by Ammianus Marcellinus to be a division of the Picts, the former denoting such as lived in the Western Parts of *Caledonia*, the latter such as lived in the Eastern Parts, suppos'd by the forementioned Author to be the same that are corruptly call'd by Ptolemy *Vernicones*. Others seem to make the *Picti* a distinct People from the *Caledonii*, and place them in the South Parts of Scotland, wherein they suppose them to succeed the *Vecturiones*, who were a distinct People from the *Vernicones* of Ptolemy. Now (whatever becomes of the Original of the Picts) as to their Situation, both the forementioned Opinions seem reconcileable, allowance being made for diversity of time For the Picts being on all hands agreed to be such as did not submit themselves to the Roman Power, Mr. Camden's Opinion will hold true, if considered with reference to that time, when the Roman Conquests were carried as far as Graham's Dike; but when that Station was quitted by them, and the Romans retreated as far back as to the Picts Wall, it is highly probable that the Picts took immediate Possession of what the Romans had relinquished; and consequently the other Opinion will hold good, in reference to the time, when the Picts Wall was the boundary of *Britannia Romana*.

(*c*) See Sir Robert Sibbalds's Treatise on the *Thule* of the Antients, beginning pag, 1089. of the forementioned Edition of Camden's Britannia.

much of it as was under them, and reduced it into the form of a Province, first into two parts, *viz.* *Britannia Superior* to the South, and *Inferior* to the North; then into three parts, *viz.* *Maxima Cæsariensis* containing all (*d*) above the Humber, *Britannia Prima* containing all South of it, excepting *Britannia Secunda* containing Wales; and lastly into five parts, *Britannia Prima* between the Channel and the River Thames and Severn Sea, *Britannia Secunda* the same with Wales, *Flavia Cæsariensis* between the Thames and the Humber, *Maxima Cæsariensis* from the Humber to the Tine or (*e*) Picts Wall, *Valentia* from the Tine to Graham's Dike. All above Graham's Dike is call'd by Tacitus *Caledonia*.

Mountains of Chief Note in this Island are, Snowdon in Caernarvonshire reckoned the highest in all Wales, and *M. Grampius* Grantzbain-hills in the North of Scotland.

The Chief Rivers in England are, *Thamesis* the Thames, *Sabrina* the Severn, *Abus* the Humber; the last being rather an Arm of the Sea, into which many Rivers empty themselves, the chief of which is the Trent. In Scotland *Deva* the Dee, *Tanus* the Tay, *Glotta* the Clyde, *Nodius* the Nid. Of these the Thames, Humber, Tay and Dee, empty themselves into the German Ocean; the Severn into the *Sabrinæ æstuarium* Bristol Channel; the Clyde and Nid into the Irish Sea.

(*d*) See Camden's Britan. pag. CLXIV, CLXV of the Edition aforemention'd.

(*e*) This famous Wall, which was generally the Boundary of the Roman Conquests in this Island, was called by Ancient Latin Writers, *Vallum Barbaricum*, *Prætentura* and *Clusura*. 'Tis called by Dio Δικτίχισμα, by Herodian, Χῶμα; by Antoninus, Cassiodorus and others, simply *Vallum*; by Bede *Murus*, by the Britains Gual-sever, Gal sever and Mur-sever; by the Scots Scottis-waith; by the English and those that live about it, the Picts-Wall, or the Pehirs-Wall; also the Keepe-Wall; and by way of Eminence, the Wall.

Ireland

IReland (antiently call'd *Iris*, *Ierne*, *Juverna*, *Hibernia*, and by Ptolemy *Britannia Parva* in respect of *Albion* call'd by Him, as has been said, *Britannia Magna*) is the Second in extent among the British Isles lying to the West of Great Britain, and divided into 4 larger Parts or Provinces, containing together 32 Counties, *viz.*

Ulster to the N. containing 10 Counties Ch. T.	Londonderry, Knockfergus or Carickfergus, Belfast, Down or Down-Patrick, Dunnagal, on the Coast; Armagh, Dungannon, Iniskilling in the inland part.
Leinster E. containing 11 Counties Ch. T.	DUBLIN, Wicklo, Arcklo, Wexford or Weisford on the Coast; Kildare, Longford, Kilkenny in the inland.
Connaught W. containing 5 Counties Ch. T.	Galway, Slego on the Coast; Tuam, Roscommon, Kilmore, Athlone, in the inland parts.
Munster S. containing 6 Counties Ch. T.	Limerick, Clare on the River Shannon; Cork, Kinsale, Youghill, Waterford on the Coast; Cashel in the inland.

This Isle in Ptolemy's time was inhabited by these following People, *viz.*

In Ulster	*Rhobogdii* with the *Venicnii* along the N. Coast. *Erdini* to the N. W. below the *Venicnii*. *Darni* to the N. E. below the *Rhobogdii*. *Voluntii* below the *Darni*, down to the R. *Bovinda* Boyne.
In Leinster	*Blani* or *Eblani* Ch. T. *Eblana* Dublin. *Cauci* W. of the *Eblani* and S. about Wicklo. *Menapii* Ch. T. *Menapia* Wexford. *Brigantes* (*f*) about the River *Birgus* Barrow.

(*f*) Mr. Camden seems to be of Opinion, that the true name of these People was rather *Birgantes*, as being taken from the River *Birgus*, about which they were seated.

In Connaught { *Nagnatæ* about Slego Ch. T. *Nagnata*.
Auteri about Tuam or middle part of Connaught.
Gangani about Galway and Clare.

In Munster { *Luceni*, *Velabri*, *Uterini* or *Iverni* Ch. T. *Ivernis* } on West Coast.
Vodiæ, *Coriondi* } In the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick.

Besides the antient Towns already set down, there are mention'd by Ptolemy these following, *viz.* In the Province of Leinster, *Regia* suppos'd to have stood not far from the Lake Lough-Regith, through which the River *Senus* Shannon passes, *Macolicum* Malc higher on the same River, *Reba* Reban, *Laberus* Killair; In the Province of Ulster, *Dunum* Down, *Rigia altera* suppos'd to have stood where now is S. Patrick's Purgatory. As for *Ivernis* mentioned above as the Chief Town of the *Iverni* or *Uterini*, it was situated on the River *Ivernus* or *Iernus*, now thought to be the River *Maire*, and is judged to be the same with present Dunkeran.

The Rivers of Chief note in this Island are, *Senus* the Shannon, *Birgus* the Barrow, *Bovinda* the Boyn.

THE most remarkable of the lesser British Isles are these, *viz.*

On the West of England:
- Silly Isles over against the Lands-end or *Prom. Bolerium* in Cornwall. These are suppos'd to be the I. *Silures* of Solinus, the *Sigdeles* of Antoninus, and the *Cassiterides* and *Hesperides* of the Greeks.
- Ramsey Isle, *Silimnus* or *Limnus* over against S. David's Point, called by the Romans *Promontorium Octopitarum* or *Verginium*, in Pembrokeshire.
- Bardsey Isle by Cape Lhyn or *Langanum Promontorium* in Caernarvonshire. This Isle seems to by the *Hedroes* of Ptolemy, *Andros* of Pliny, and *Andium* of Antoninus.
- Anglesey Isle, the *Mona* of Tacitus, which has been already mention'd in North-Wales.
- Isle of Man over against Lancashire. This is the *Mona* mention'd by Cæsar, and is by Ptolemy call'd *Monoæda*, by Pliny *Monapia*.

On

On the West of Scotland — The W. Isles *Ebudæ* I. (*g*) reckon'd about 300, the Chief of which are:
- Harray-Lewis — suppos'd by Ortelius to be the old *Ebuda Orientalis*
- Wyst — *Ebuda Occidentalis.*
- Sky *Ricina* according to Ortelius, but according to Camden, *Ebuda Orientalis*, as Harray-Lewis was *Ebuda Occidentalis.*
- Mull *Maleos.*
- Ila *Epidium.*
- Arran *Glotta* reckoned among the Counties of Scotland.

On the N. of Scotland:
- Orkney I. (*h*) *Orcades*, of which there are but 26 inhabited the Chief of them being
  - Main-land *Pomona.*
  - Hoy *Ocetis.*
  - Faira *Dumna.*
- Scheland Isles, so call'd from the greatest of them, which is suppos'd by Mr. Camden to be the *Thule* of the Antients, at least of Ptolemy.

Near or at the mouth of the R. Thames:
- Canvey Isle, *Convennos* or *Caunos* in Essex.
- Sheppey Isle, *Tilapis* } in Kent.
- Thanet Isle, *Thanatos* } in Kent.

On the S of England:
- Wight Isle, *Vectis* S. of Hampshire, of which it is reckoned a Part.
- Gernsey Isle, *Sarnia* } I. } S. Peters } on the Coast
- Jersey Isle, *Cæsarea* } C. } S. Hilaries } of Normandy.

In the last place it is to be observ'd, that the Sea about the British Isles, and all along as far as to Spain, was sometimes comprehended by the Antients under the name of *Oceanus Britanicus*, which properly ta-

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(*g*) These Isles are call'd also *Betioricæ*, and *Hebrides*. The Scotch call them Inch-gall. Pliny reckons them in all 30, and Solinus with Ptolemy and some others 5. Mr Camden tells us that in his time they were commonly though erroneously thought to be no more than 44. See Camd. Brit. p. 1070, 1071.

(*h*) Ptolemy reckons them to be 30 in number, Pliny 40. See Camd. Brit. pag. 1073, 1074.

Antient names omitted in the Map for want of convenient room, *Æsica* Netherby in Cumberland, *Brovoniacum* Brougham in Westmorland, *Magna* Chester on the Wall, *Glannum* Seavenshale, *Pons Ælii* Pont-Eland *covi*, *Boricus* Borwich in Northumberland.

ken

ken was confin'd between the Rhine and *Prom. Gobæum*, or that head of Land which ſhoots out into the Sea at the Weſt end of Bretagne in France. The narroweſt Part of this Ocean was the Old *Fretum Britannicum*, call'd by Tacitus *Fretum Oceani*, beſides other Denominations taken notice of in the foregoing Chapter. *Oceanus Vergivius* or *Verginius* ſeems to have denoted antiently the Sea lying between the South Coaſt of Ireland, and the Weſt Coaſt of England below St. David's Point, call'd antiently *Prom. Octopitarum*, and alſo *Verginium*, from which laſt name this Sea took its denomination. All that lies North of St. David's Point between England and Ireland, was more peculiarly call'd *Mare Hibernicum*. The Sea lying upon the North Coaſt of Ireland, and Weſt Coaſt of Scotland, was call'd *Oceanus Caledonius* or *Deucaledonius*, from the *Caledonii* or *Deucaledonii* then living in the adjacent Parts of Scotland. *Oceanus Hyperboreus* lying to the North of the Britiſh Iſles, and *Oceanus Germanicus* lying to the Weſt of them, ſhall be ſpoken of hereafter in more proper places.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Antient Germany, Rhætia, Vindelicia, and Noricum, together with Present Germany and Bohemia.

TO the East of the British Isles on the European Continent lies a large Country which both antiently was, and still is, call'd by the name of *Germania*, or Germany. The most antient (*i*) bounds thereof, besides the Sea, were three great Rivers, *viz.* the Rhine, the Danube, and the *Vistula* or Weyssel. Within which extent there is now contain'd the greatest part of Present Germany, with the Kingdom of Bohemia, Jutland in Denmark, as much of Poland as lies West of the Weyssel, and as much of the United Netherlands as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine. Now as Germany hath been lessened (in respect of its antient extent) on the West of the Weyssel, so hath it been enlarg'd on the West part of the Rhine; and as it hath lost Jutland and Holland, so hath it got most of the ground lying between the Danube and the Alpes, where were Old *Vindelicia*, *Noricum*, and part of *Rhætia*. For Germany is at present bounded Northward with the Baltick Sea and Jutland, Westward with the German Sea or Ocean, the Netherlands, Lorrain, and France; Southward with Switzerland and Italy; Eastward with Turky, Hungary, the Kingdom of Bohemia and Poland.

(*i*) Cæsar makes the River *Mosa* or Maes to be the Boundary between Old Gaul and Germany, and Pliny makes the River *Scaldis* or Schelde to separate one from the other.

Present

PResent Germany stands now divided into (*k*) nine General Parts, call'd Circles, *viz.*

- **Circle of Upper Saxony on the Baltick Sea to the N. E. containing**
  - Pomerania
    - E. belonging to Brandenburg — Ch. T. — Stargart, Camin, Colberg.
    - W. belonging to Sweden — Ch. T. — Stetin, Wolgast, Stralsund.
  - El. of Brandenburg S. of Pomeran. Ch. T. — Berlin, Brandenburg, Francford on the Oder, in the Middle Marche; Custrin, Landsperg in the New Marche; Stendel in the Old Marche.
  - Saxony South of Brand. Its Chief Parts are
    - Elect. D. of Saxony, Ch. T. Wittemberg, Torgaw.
    - Misnia, C. T. Dresden, Lipsick, Missen.
    - Thuringia, Ch. T. Erfurt, Eysenack, Jena, Gotha, Mansfeld.
  - Bs. of Mersburg and Naumburg Ch. T. the same.
- **Circle of Lower Saxony W. of Upper Sax. and lying between the Baltick and German Sea. It contains many subdivisions, of which the principal are these.**
  - Holstein to the N. W. Ch. T.
    - Kiel belonging to the D. of Holstein. — In Holstein proper
    - Rendsburg bel. to the K. of Denmark. — In Holstein proper
    - Gluckstad belonging to the K. of Denmark in Stormar
    - Oldensloe belonging to the D. of Holstein in Wagria.
    - Lunden belonging to the D. of Holstein-Gottorp — In Ditmarse.
    - Meldorp belonging to the K. of Denmark — In Ditmarse.
  - Meckleburg E. of Holstein on the Baltick, Ch. T. Wismar, Swerin, Rostock, Gustrow.
  - D. denominated from their Chief Towns — Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Brunswick, Wolfenbuttle, Hannover, Magdeburg.
  - Princip. of Ferden D. of Bremen — bel. to Sweden — Ch. T. — Ferden. Bremen an Imperial City.
  - B. of Hildesheim and Princip. of Halberstad, Ch. T. the same.
  - Imperial Cities, the Chief being Hamburg on the Elbe, and Lubeck near the Baltick, both reckon'd to lie in Holstein.

(*k*) Germany did some time ago contain a tenth Circle call'd the Circle of Burgundy, as comprehending Burgundy and all the Netherlands, which Countries are now adays independent of the Empire of Germany.

Circle

Circle of Westphalia S. of Lower Saxony containing many subdivisions, the Chief being

- Principality of Embden Ch. T. Embden.
- Counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst belonging to the King of Denmark. Ch. T. the same.
- Principality of Minden belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, Ch. T. the same.
- Bishopricks of Osnabrug, Munster, Paderborn. Ch. T. the same.
- Dukedom of Cleves belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, Ch. T. Cleves, Wesel on the Rhine, Duisburg.
- D. of Berg. } bel. to El. Pal. of the Rhine } Ch. T. { Dusseldorp.
- D. of Juliers } bel. to El. Pal. of the Rhine } Ch. T. { Juliers. Aix la Chapelle, or Aken, an Imperial City.
- County of March, Ch. T. Ham.
- County of Lippe, Ch. T. Lippe or Lipstad.
- Dukedom of Westphalia, Ch. T. Arensburg.
- Bishoprick of Liege, Reckon'd by some in the Netherlands, Ch. T. * Liege, Huy, Dinant. [* See the Map of the Netherlands.

C. of Lower Rhine S. of Westpha. C. containing these Principal Parts, *viz.*

- El. Archbishopricks of { Mentz, Ch. T. Mentz, Bingen. Triers or Treves, Ch. T. Triers or Treves, Coblentz. Cologne, Ch. T. Cologne an Imperial City, Bonne.
- Electoral Palatinate of the Rhine, lying partly in the Circle of Upper and partly in the Circle of Lower Rhine. Ch. T. Heydelberg, demolished in the late Wars.

C. of Upper Rhine intermingled with the C. of Lower Rhine, and broken into many subdisions, of which the Chief are

- Landgraviate of Hesse, Ch. T. Cassel, Marpurg.
- County of Waldeck and Principality of Hirschfeld, Ch. T. the same.
- County of Nassaw belonging to our late King William, and reckon'd by some in the Circle of Westphalia, Ch. T. Nassaw.
- County of Catzenellebogen, Ch. T. Darmstat, Catzenellebogen
- Bishoprick of Worms, Ch. T. Worms an Imperial City but demolished.
- Bishoprick of Spire, Ch. T. Spire an Imperial City but demolished. Philipsburg.
- Alsace divided into { Lower, Higher, Suntgow } Ch. T. { Strasburg, Haguenaw. Colmar. Mulhausen.
- Bishoprick of Basil, so call'd from its once Ch. T. Basil, which now makes a Canton in Switzerland.

C. of Franconia E. of the Cs. of the Rhine. Its Chief Parts are

- Bishopricks of Wurtzburg, Bamberg, Aichstat, Ch. T. the same.
- Marq. of Culembach and Onspach, Ch. T. the same.
- The States of the Great Master of the Teutonick Order, whose usual residence is at a small Town call'd Mergentheim or Margenthal.
- Imperial Cities, the Chief being Francford on the Neckar commonly reckon'd in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and Nuremberg.

C. of Swabia South of Franconia, & containing these Principal Divisions.

- D. of Wirtemberg, Ch. T. Stargard, Tubingen.
- Marq. of Baden, Ch. T. Baden.
- Marq. of Baden-Durlach, Ch. T. Durlach.
- Bishoprick of Constance so call'd from its once Chief City Constance now belonging to the Emperor.
- Bishoprick of Augsburg, Ch. T. Augsburg an Imperial City, Dillingen.
- Imperial Cities, the Chief (besides Augsburg already mention'd) being Ulm, Heilbrun.
- Austrian Swabia belonging to the Emperor, Ch. T. Friburg, Brisack in Brisgaw, Nellenburg, Rhinfeld, and Constance already mention'd.

C. of Bavaria East of Swabia and Franconia. Its Chief Divisions are

- Dukedom of Newburg, Ch. T. the same.
- Electoral
  - D. of Bavaria Ch. T. — Munick or Munchen. Ingolstad, Landshut, Straubing, Burchausen.
  - Palat. of Bavaria, Ch. T. Amberg To which may be added the Villages of Hochstet and Bleinhem, made remarkable by the Signal Victory obtained there by the Confederate Forces over the French and Bavarian Army.
- Archbishoprick of Saltzburg, Ch. T. the same.
- Bishopricks denominated from their Chief T. — Ratisbon an Imperial City, Passaw, Frisingen.

C. of Austria E. of the former divided into these Principal Parts

- Archd. of Austria, Ch. T. VIENNA, Lintz, Newstad.
- Stiria including
  - Stiria proper, Ch. T. Gratz, Pruck, Judenburg.
  - Cilley County, Ch. T. Cilley, Rain.
- Carinthia, Ch. T. Clagenfurt, St. Vit, Villach.
- Carniola including
  - Carniola proper, Ch. T. Laubach.
  - Windishmarck, Ch. T. Metling.
- Tyrol including
  - Tyrol proper, Ch. T. Inspruck, Hall.
  - Bishoprick of Brixen, Ch. T. the same.
  - Bishoprick of Trent, Ch. T. the same, reckon'd formerly in Italy.

The

THE Kingdon of Bohemia is bounded Northward with the Marquisate of Brandenburg, and Poland; Eastward with Poland again; Southward with Hungary and Austria; Westward with the Circles of Bavaria and Upper Saxony.

It is distinguished into 4 General Parts, *viz.*

Bohemia proper.	Ch. T.	PRAGUE, Koningratz, Leutmeriz or Leitomeritz.
Moravia		Olmutz, Brin, Znaim.
Silesia.		Breslaw, Glogaw, Lignitz.
Lusatia.		Gorlitz, Bautzen, Soraw.

As for the remaining Countries that lie at present within the compass of Old Germany, namely Jutland, and the West Provinces of Poland, the former shall be treated of in the Description of Denmark, the latter in the Description of the Kingdom of Poland.

THE Inhabitants of Antient Germany (which was bounded by the the limits aforemention'd, and comes now to be describ'd are all comprehended by Pliny under (*i*) four general Denominations, *viz.*

Vindili, or *Vandili*, or *Vandali*, or *Vanduli* comprehending:

- *Gutones* or *Gothi*, *Heruli* or *Lemovii*, *Carini*, all in Brandenburg Pomerania.
- *Burgundiones*, in the North-West Provinces of Great Poland.
- *Semnones* in part of Brandenburg Marquisate, Misnia, Lusatia, and Silesia.
- *Longobardi*, in middle Marche of Brandenburg, about Berlin and Brandenburg.
- *Duringi* in part of Brandenburg Marquisate next to Swedish Pomerania and Meckleburg.
- *Rugii* in Brandenburg and Swedish Pomerania on each side the River *Viadrus* Oder, and in Rugen I.
- *Angili* or *Angli*, *Varini*, *Eudoses*, *Suardones*, *Nuithones* in Meckleburg D.
- *Cavionos* in part of Lunenburg D. and Brand Marq.

(*i*) Pliny reckons up 5 General Denominations, under which he comprehends all the People that were of German extract. But the *Bastarnæ* or *Peucini*, which make the fifth sort, were seated on the East of the Weyssel, and consequently lying out of the Bounds of Old Germany were not mention'd above.

Ingævones comprising:
- *Cimbri* in Jutland.
- *Saxones* or *Fosi* in Holstein.
- *Cauchi* in East Friseland or Princ. of Emden, Counties of Oldenburg and Dukedom of Bremen, namely from the R. *Amisius* Ems to the R. *Albis* Elbe.

Istævones comprehending:
- *Frisii*:
  - *Majores* in Friseland, Province of Groningen, and part of Overyssel, with some of North Gelderland.
  - *Minores* in part of the Province of Utrecht and as much of the Province of Holland (or West Friseland and Holland) as lies North of the Old Channel of the Rhine.
- *Marsi* first in the Province of Zutphen, afterward some setling themselves in the D. of Westphalia, they that remain'd in Zutphen were call'd *Marsaci* or *Marsatii*.
- *Bructeri* in Overyssel first, and afterwards between Cologne and Lippe.
- *Angrivarii* about Minden
- *Chamavi* N. of the *Angrivarii*.
  - These two possest themselves of the Country of the *Bructeri*.
- *Dulgibini* between Paderborn and the R. *Visurgis* Weser.
- *Tubantes* about the head of the Ems.
- *Sicambri* on the Rhine from Cologne to the parting of the Rhine. These being remov'd by Tiberius into Gaul between the Maes and the Rhine, their Country was inhabited toward Cologne by the *Tenctheri*, towards the parting of the Rhine by the *Usipii*.
- *Ubii* between the Rhine and the River *Mænus* Meine, their Country was possessed afterwards by the *Mattiaci* about Nassaw and Marpurg, and by the *Fuhones* above them.
- *Marcomanni* between the Rhine, the Danube, and the *Nicer* Neckar.
- *Hedusii* between the Rhine, the Meine, & the Neckar.
- *Harudes* between the head of the Meine and the Danube about Ingolstad.
  - These afterwards removing themselves into Bohemia, several People of Gaul under the name of (*m*) *Alemanni* possest themselves of their Country.

(*m*) From these *Allemanni* the French at this day call Germany by the name of Allemagne, and the Germans by the name of Allemands As for the rise of the word *Germani*, (and consequently of *Germania*) it was first impos'd on 5 People, *viz. Eburones*, *Condrusi*, *Segni*, *Cæræsi*, and *Pæmani*, who passing the Rhine seated themselves in *Gallia Belgica* about the Maes, and were afterwards call'd by the common Name of *Tungri*, as may be seen more largely in Cluv. German. Antiq. lib. 2. cap. 20.

Herminiones

Hermiones comprehending

- *Cheruſci* in the Dukedom of Brunſwick and the Neighbouring parts of Lunenburg Dukedom.
- *Chatti* in Heſſe and Thuringia.
- *Hermunduri* in the Dukedom of Saxony and Miſnia. Theſe poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome part of the Country of the *Harudes* upon their going into Bohemia.
- *Nariſci* in the Palatinate of Bavaria and part of Auſtria. Theſe were afterwards call'd *Armalauſi*.
- (*n*) *Boii* or *Boiohemi* in Bohemia and afterwards in Bavaria upon their being driven out of Bohemia upon the removal of the *Marcomanni*, &c. from the Rhine and Neckar into the ſaid Country.
- *Quadi* in part of Auſtria North of the Danube, and part of Moravia.
- *Oſi*, *Gothini*, *Marſigni* in the remaining parts of Moravia, and in Sileſia.
- *Lugii*, *Burii* in part of Sileſia and Great and Little Poland.

The Chief Towns of Antient Germany were *Treva* Lubeck, *Marionis* Hamburg, *Marionis altera* Wiſmar, *Statio* Staden †, *Albiramum* or *Biramum* Bremen, *Amiſia* Marpurg according to ſome, but rather Emden, *Trophæa Druſi* Tangermund, *Caſtellum Chattorum* Caſſel in Heſſe, *Luppia* Lippe, *Mattium* Marpurg, *Buderis* Buriach in the Marquiſate of Baden-Durlach, *Aræ Flaviæ* Nortlingen, *M. Briſiacus* Briſach, *Marcoduum* Prague, *Eburum* Olmutz, *Ebrodunum* or *Rebodunum* Brin, *Medoſlonium* Znaim. To theſe may be added ſome Towns lying indeed in *Gallia Belgica* but belonging to ſome of the forementioned People, who paſſed over to the other ſide of the Rhine, as *Ara Ubiorum* Bonne, *Confluentes* Coblentz, *Colonia Ulpia Trajana* Kellen † near Cleves, *Juliacum* Juliers.

(*n*) Theſe *Boii* or *Boiohemi* are ſuppos'd by ſome to have remov'd at firſt out of Old Gaul into the Country ſtill call'd from them Bohemia, as another part of the ſame People did with other Gallic Nations remove into Gallia Ciſalpina, ſetling themſelves about *Bononia* Bologne in Italy.

Rhætia

RHætia was ſometime reckon'd as a part of Antient Italy, but afterwards it was made a diſtinct Country from it, lying among the Alpes and as far Northward as to *Lacus Brigantinus* now Lake of Conſtance, between the head of the Rhine Weſtwards and the head of the Drave Eaſtwards. So that it contain'd a great part of the Preſent Country of the Griſons (who are therefore uſually call'd by Modern Latiniſts *Rhæti*) as alſo ſome of the County of Tyrol, and of Preſent Italy. Its Chief Cities were *Tridentum* Trent in Tyrol, *Verona* Verona, *Feltria* Feltre, *Belluum* Belluno in Preſent Italy; *Curia* Coire, the Chief Town of the Griſons.

VIndelicia lay between the Danube, the foremention'd *Lacus Brigantinus*, and the River *Oenus* Inn, ſo that it contain'd great part of the Circle of Swabia, with as much of the Circle of Bavaria as lies South of the Danube, and Weſt of the River Inn. Its Chief Towns were *Damaſia* or *Auguſta Vindelicorum* Augsburg, *Brigantium* Bregentz †, which gave name to the foremention'd Lake, *Campodunum* Kampten †, *Guntia* Guntsberg †, *Abudiacum* Fueſſen †, *Iſiniſca* Munick or Munchen, *Abuſena* Abensberg †, *Reginum* or *Regina Caſtra* Regensburg, more commonly call'd by us Ratisbon.

NOricum was extended between the Alpes and the Danube from the River *Oenus* Inn to *M. Cethius*, or that range of Mountains which runs through Lower Auſtria, Stiria and Carinthia to the River Drave, ſo that it contain'd as much of the Preſent Circle of Bavaria as lies Eaſt of the River Inn, and great part of the Circle of Auſtria. Its Chief Towns were *Norei.* Newmark † in Carinthia, *Juvavium* Saltsburg, *Boiodurum* Inſtat †, *Ovilia* Wels †, *Lauriacum* Lorch †, *Vindoniana* Vienna.

As

As for Mountains, the *Hercinium Jugum* (though understood by some of the Antients more peculiarly of the Mountains about Bohemia, yet generally it) seems to have denoted that continued range of Hills, which runs from the Rhine to Bohemia, and so on to Poland. And in like manner all the Woods that ran along the sides of these Hills spreading themselves very far out, so as to cover greatest part of Old Germany, seem to have made up together the *Sylva Hercinia* so much talked of by the Antients for its extent. Indeed there are not wanting some, who make this Wood to have reached much farther, reckoning the *Sylva Arduenna* in *Gallia Belgica*, and the Woods in *Sarmatia Europea* to have been parts of it. The Mountain in Swabia, at the foot of which the Danube rises, went antiently by the name of *Abnoba*.

The Chief Rivers are *Danubius* Danube, which falls into the Euxine Sea; *Rhenus* the Rhine, (which receives *Nicer* the Neckar, *Mænus* the Meine on the East side, and *Mosella* the Moselle on the West side,) *Amisius* the Ems, *Visurgis* the Weser, *Albis* the Elbe, all running into the German Ocean; *Viadrus* the Oder, (as also *Vistula* the Weyssel) falling into the Baltick Sea.

Of these the Danube is counted the largest River of Europe, (excepting the Wolga) and the Rhine the next in largeness to the Danube. These have their Spring-heads not very remote from each other, the Danube rising in the County of Furstenburg in Swabia, and the Rhine in the Country of the Grisons.

The Danube empties it self into the Black Sea by six or seven Mouths, of which two only are at present Navigable, the rest being choaked with Sands. The Rhine is likewise divided into many Channels towards the Ocean; that which goes by Utrecht and Leyden, is the old and proper Channel; that which lets the Rhine into the R. *Sala* or *Isala* Issel, was

was made by Drusus, whence it was antiently call'd *Fossa Drusiana*, as the Channel from Leyden to Delf and so on, being made by one Corbulo, was call'd *Fossa Corbulonis*. One *Civilis* a Descendant of the Kings of the *Batavi* made a third Channel, by which he open'd a Passage (now call'd the River Leck) for the Rhine into the Mouth of the Maes. As for the other Inlet of the Rhine into the Meas, antiently call'd *Vahalis* and now the River Waal, whether it was made by the old *Batavi* or forced by the overswelling of the Rhine, is not certain. Now the Rhine being thus let into the Maes and Issel, has three Mouths assign'd to it by some of the Antients, *viz.* the mouth of its proper Channel call'd *Medium Rheni Ostium*, the mouth of the Issel, otherwise call'd *Flevum* or *Orientale Ostium Rheni*, and the mouth of the Maes, otherwise call'd *Helium* or *Occidentale Rheni Ostium*, as may be seen in the small draught in the Map of the Netherlands.

The Sea that washes the West Coast of Germany, and is therefore call'd the German Ocean, was for the same reason anciently stil'd *Oceanus Germanicus*, and sometimes *Cimbricus*, from the neighbouring *Cimbri* abovemention'd. The Sea washing the North Coast of Germany, and now call'd the Baltick Sea, hath more than one denomination given it by the Antients. It is call'd by Tacitus *Mare Suevicum* from the *Suevi*, under which name were comprehended in the most early times, all the German Nations living on each side the River *Suevus*, afterwards call'd *Viadrus* and now the Oder. But the name of this Sea that occurrs most frequently in old Authors is *Sinus Codanus*, taken from *I. Codania* (now call'd Zeland in Denmark) lying toward the West end of it. This Isle with the others adjoyning, as also *Scandinavia* and *Insula Oceani* were all formerly esteem'd belonging to Germany. Of these the *Insula Oceani* is that, which

is

is now call'd the Isle of Rugen from the *Rugii* above-mention'd, and is still reckon'd to Germany. The other Isles make up great part of Denmark, as also Norway and Sweden, and therefore shall be further treated of in the descripion of those Countries. As for the Isles of Antient Germany lying in the German Ocean, the Chief are those near the Coast of Jutland or Holstein call'd formerly *Saxonum Insulæ*, from the Saxons above-mention'd.

Those small Isles which lie in a range at the Entrance into the Zuyder-zee or South Sea in Holland, are probably suppos'd to have join'd to the Continent in antient times. For the Sea breaking into the old *Lacus Flevus* (which as other Lakes, had then no communication with the Sea, but by the Mouth of the River *Sala* now Issel,) and covering all the neighbouring low grounds, the aforesaid Lake became enlarg'd into what is now call'd the South Sea, and the higher spots of Ground on the Coast appear'd as so many Islands. Among which that now called Flieland, is thought to be the adjacent tract to the old *Flevum Castellum*; for the *Fletio* I. of the Antients is generally allow'd to have been swallow'd up by the Sea, lying where are now the Shelves between Friseland and Weringen I.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Antient and Present Italy.

THE name of Italy (*o*), which was at first given only to a part, became by degrees extended to the whole, of the Country lying between the Alpes and the *Fretum Siculum* now Strait of Messina. The Alpes are its West and North Boundary, separating it antiently from Gaul or *Celtogalatia*, *Rhætia*, *Vindelicia* and *Noricum*; at present from France, Savoy, Switzerland, and Germany. On the other Sides it is bounded by parts of the Mediterranean Sea, *viz.* Eastward by the Gulf of Venice, antiently call'd *Mare Superum*, as also *Sinus Adriaticus*, and Westward by the Sea of Tuscany, call'd formerly *Mare Inferum*, as also, *Tuscum* or *Tyrrhenum*.

Present Italy may be distinguished into two general Parts, Northern and Southern: North Italy is commonly call'd Lombardy (*p*) and distinguish'd into

High Lombardy containing	Piemont E. of France and Savoy,	Chief Towns	Turin, Pignerol, Susa, Saluzzo, Nice. Mondovi, Vercelli, Aoust.
	Montferrat E. of Piem.		Casal, Albi, Acqui.
	Milanese or D. of Milan E. of Montferrat,		Milan, Novara, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Pavia, Tortona, Alessandria, Bobbio.
	Rep. of Genoua S. of Mil. on Sea Coast		Genoua, Savona, Final, Monaco, Spezza.

(*o*) Italy had several other names given it by the Antients, as *Hesperia* on account of its Western situation in respect of Greece. *Saturnia*, *Latium*, *Ausonia*, and *Oenotria* were properly names of some Part, though frequently extended to denote the whole, chiefly by Poets.

(*p*) Lombardy was so call'd from the *Longobardi*, a German Nation abovemention'd, who coming into Italy possessed themselves of the North part thereof, and erected therein a Kingdom.

Low

Low Lombardy containing	D. named from their Ch. T. N. E. of Genoua Repub.	Chief Towns	Parma with Piacenza, Modena with Reggio, Mirandula, Mantua.
	Rep. of Venice E. of Milanese		Venice, Padua, Verona, Brescia, Bergamo, Vicenza, Trevigio, Feltre, Belluno, Uden, Cabo di Istria, Pola in Istria.

South Italy lies between the Gulf of Venice and the Sea of Tuscany, containing

The States of the Church, or Popes Dominion S. of Lombardy and divided into these parts,	Campagna di Roma Ch. T. ROME, Tivoli, Albano, Ostia.
	S. Peter's Patrimony Ch. T. Viterbo, Civita-Vecchia, Porto, Bracciano.
	D. and Terr. nam'd from their Ch. T. { Castro, Orvieto, Perugia, Urbino, Ferrara, Bologna.
	Sabina Ch. T. Magliano, Rieti.
	Umbria or D. of Spoleto, Ch. T. Spoleto.
	Marq. of Ancona, Ch. T. Ancona, Loretto.
	Romagna, Ch. T. Ravenna, Rimini.

Great D. of Tuscany W. of the State of Ch. on the Sea of Tusc.	C.T.	Florence, Pisa, Leghorn, Siena, Piombino.

The Rep. of Lucca on the Sea N. of Pisa in Tuscany Ch. T. Lucca.

Kingd. of Naples taking up the most S. part of Italy & divided into	Terra di Lavora	Cheif Towns	NAPLES Capua, Gaeta,
	Abruzzo { Further, Nigher		Aquila, Atri.
			Civita di Chieti.
	C. of Moline or Lanciano		Lanciano, Boiano.
	Principate { Further, Nigher		Benevento, Conza.
			Salerno, Policastro.
	Basilicate		Cirenza, Venosa.
	Capitanate		Manfredonia, Ascoli.
	Territory of { Bari, Otranto		Bari, Trani.
			Otranto Tarento, Brindisi, Gallipoli.
	Calabria { Nigher, Further		Cosenza, Rossano.
			Reggio, St. Severino,

ANtient Italy may likewise be distinguished into two general Parts, *Gallia Cisalpina* to the North, and *Italy* primarily so call'd to the South.

The North part of Antient Italy was nam'd *Gallia*, from some Nations of the Old Gauls, who crossing the Alpes, possessed themselves of this Tract. It was nam'd (by way of distinction from the Old or True *Gallia* above describ'd) *Gallia Italica*, *Cisalpina*, and *Togata*, as lying in Italy, on the side of the Alpes next to Rome, and upon account of its Inhabitants wearing the Habit call'd the *Toga*. As much of it as lay North of the River *Padus* or Po, was stil'd *G. Transpadana*; as much as lay South of *Padus*, *Cispadana*; and as much of both these as lay about the *Padus*, *Circumpadana*. The Boundaries between *G. Cisalpina* and *Italia* primarily so call'd, were at first the two Rivers *Arnus* Arno, and *Æsis* Jesi; but upon the defeat of the *Senones* the River *Rubicon* was made the boundary on the East side instead of *Æsis*.

The several People of *Gallia Cisalpina* were these

In the Rep. of Genoua part of Piem. Montferrat, and Milanese	*Ligures* (*q*) whose Country was call'd *Liguria*, on the Sea Coast between the Rivers *Macra* and *Varus*,	Chief Towns	*Genua* Genoua, *Nicæa* Nice, *Portus Herculis Monæci* Monaco, *Albium Intemelium* or *Albintemelium* Vintimiglia, *Albium Ingaunum* or *Albingaunum* Albenga, *Vada Sabatia* Savona, *Pollentia* Polenza †, *Alba Pompeia* Albi, *Asta* Asti, *Aquæ Statiellæ* Acqui or Aich, *Dertona* Tortona, *Iria* Voghera †.
In Piemont	*Taurini*, *Segusiani* *, *Salassi*, *Lepontii*	Ch. T.	*Augusta Taurinorum* Turin. *Segusio.* [* Or *Cottii* and *Ideonni Regna*. *Augusta Prætoria* Aosta, *Eporedia* Jvrea. *Oscela* Domo d'Oscela †.
In the Co. of the Grisons, & part of Tyrol	*Euganei*, *Rhæti*	Chief Towns	*Anaunia* or *Anonium* Nan or Non †, *Saraca* Sarca, *Vannia* Cividа †, *Clavenna* Chiavenna, *Telium* Tellio. *Tridentum* Trent, *Verona* Verona. The *Rhæti* with the *Vindelici* and *Norici* made afterwards a distinct Province from Italy.

In

In the Repub. of Venice.	*Veneti*	Chief Towns	*Patavia* Padua, *Atria* or *Adria* Adri †, from which the *Mare Adriaticum* took its name, *Ateste* Este †, *Vicentia* Vicenza, *Altinum* †, *Travisium* Trevigio, *Opitergium* Oderza †, *Concordia* Concordia †.
	Carni		*Aquileia* Aquilea, *Forum Juli* Friuli, *Julium Carnicum* Zuglia †, *Vedinum* Udine, *Tergeste* Trieste, first belonging to *Istria*, but afterwards laid by the Romans to the *Carni*.
In Istria	*Istri* or *Histri*	Ch. T.	*Pola* Pola, *Parentium* Parenzo †, *Ægida* Cabo di Istria, *Nesactium* Castel Nuovo †.
In Piemont, D. of Milan, Mantua, Parma, Modena, Repub. of Venice, and State of the Church, as the Ch. T. shew more particularly	*Libici*	Chief Towns	*Vercellæ* Vercelli.
	Lævi		*Ticinium* Pavia, *Novaria* Novara.
	Insubres		*Mediolanum* Milan, *Laus Pompeia* Lodi, *Forum Diuguntorum* Crema,
	Orobii		*Comum* Como, *Bergamum* Bergamo, *Forum Licinii* Berlasina †.
	Cenomani		*Brixia* Brescia, *Cremona* Cremona, *Mantua* Mantua.
	Ananes		*Placentia* Piacenza.
	Boii		*Bononia* Bologna, call'd afore *Felsina*, *Parma* Parma, *Brixellum* Briscello, *Regium Lepidi* Reggio, *Mutina* Modena.
	Lingones		*Forum Cornelii* Imola †, *Faventia* Faenza.
	Senones		*Senagallica* or *Senogallia* Sinigaglia. The other Towns shall be set down in *Umbria*, which was the Seat of the *Senones*, till they were expell'd by the Romans.

Italia

(q) The Division of Antient Italy above mention'd is that which was chiefly in use under the first Roman Emperors, besides which it may be convenient for the better understanding

ing more early Writers to observe further, that the most early Inhabitants of Italy left upon Record were these, *viz.* the *Ausones* inhabiting the most Southern parts of Italy afterwards call'd *Brutia* and *Lucania*; the *Opici* or *Osci* inhabiting the parts afterwards call'd *Samnium* and *Campania*; *Siculi* inhabiting what had afterwards the name of *Latium* and the Country of the *Sabini*; the *Umbri* inhabiting as much of the Country afterwards call'd *Tuscia* as lies between the *Tiber* and *Umbro* on the *Mare inferum*, and a larger tract on the *Mare superum*; the *Tusci* inhabiting all between the *Umbri* and the Alpes about the River *Padus*; the *Ligures* beneath the *Tusci* on the Sea Coast, as far as to the River *Rhodanus* in *Gallia*; and lastly the *Veneti* beyond the *Tusci*. In process of time the *Tusci* being dispossessed of the Country about the Po by the Gauls, settled themselves on the *Mare inferum*, having first driven out from thence the *Umbri*. The *Oenotrii* coming out of *Arcadia* in Greece first drave the *Ausones* out of the South part of Italy (forcing them to seek for a new Habitation about the River *Liris* and *Vulturnus*;) after that having obtain'd the name of *Aborigines*, they drave out the *Siculi*. From the *Opici* were descended (as is said) the *Sabini*, from whom are said to come the *Picentes*, *Vestini*, *Marsi*, *Peligni*, *Frentani*, *Marrucini*, *Samnites*, from which last came the *Hirpini*, *Campani*, *Lucani*, and *Brutii*. In the mean while the Greeks having planted several Colonies, and built several Towns along all the Coast of Italy and Sicily, both these were for sometime comprehended under the name of *Magna Græcia*; until the Greeks being by degrees dispossessed, the name became at last proper only to the lower part or foot of Italy, some Authors comprehending under that name *Apulia*, *Messapia* or *Calabria*, together with *Lucania* and *Brutia*; others excluding *Apulia*, and others *Lucania* and *Brutia*

It may be further here observable, that *Picenum* and *Samnium*, though they did strictly denote the Countries of the *Picentes* and *Samnites* only, yet were sometimes taken in a larger sense, wherein they denoted also the Countries of some of the neighbouring People, and that variously in various Authors.

Italia primarily so call'd, or the South Parts of Old Italy comprehended these following Countries and People, *viz.*

In

In Tuſcany and Rep. of Lucca with ſome part of Repub. of Genoua and State of the Church	*Tyrrhenia* or *Etruria* call'd alſo *Tuſcia*, lying between the *Mare Inferum* and *M. Apenninus* from the River *Macra* to the River *Arnus*, and containing Twelve Dynaſties or ſmall Sovereignties denominated from their Chief Towns, *Veii* †, *Volſinii* Bolſena †; *Cluſium* Chiuſi †, *Peruſia* Perugia, *Cortona* Cortona †, *Aretium* Arezzo †, *Falerii* †, *Volaterræ* Volterra, *Vetulonii* †, *Ruſellæ* Bagni di Roſelle †, *Tarquinii* †, *Cære* Cerveteri †. To which may be added theſe other remarkable Towns, *Luna* †, *Piſæ* Piſa, *Portus Liburnus* or *Herculus Liburnus* Livorno, *Populonia* near Piombino, *Telamon* Telamone †, *Coſa* Lanfredonia †, *Graviſcæ* †, *Centum Cellæ* Civita Vecchia, *Alſium* Palo †, all on the Coaſt. In the inland Parts *Nepete* Nepi, *Sutrium* Sutri †, *Fanum Voltumnæ* Viterbo, *Hortanum* Horti †, *Herbanum* afterwards *Urbs vetus* Orvieto, *Suana* Soana †, *Saturnia* Saturnia †, *Senæ* Siena, *Florentia* Florence, *Piſtoria* Piſtoria, *Luca* Lucca.
In State of Church, *viz.* Romagna, Bologneſe &c. with part of Tuſcany	*Umbria* lying between the Rivers *Nar*, *Tiber*, *Pedeſis* and *Æſis*, Ch. T. *Ravenna* Ravenna, *Arimini* Rimini, *Piſaurum* Piſaro, *Fanum Fortunæ* Fano, *Sena Gallica* Sinigaglia, *Cæſena* Ceſena †, *Saſſina* Sarſina †, *Urbinum* Urbino, *Sentinum* Sentino †, *Æſis* Jeſi †, *Camerinum* Camerino, *Iguvium* Augubio †, *Mevania* Bovagna †, *Spoletium* Spoleti, *Tiferni* Citta di Caſtello, *Nuceria Camellaria* Noceria †, *Aſiſium* Aſſiſi †, *Hiſpellum* Iſpello †, *Fulginium* Fulgino †, *Suder* Sodi †, *Interamnium* Terani or Terni, *Narnia* Narni †, *Ameria* Amelia †, *Ocriculi* Otricoli †.
In Sabina & part of Abruzzo, &c.	*Sabini* between the River *Nar* and *Anien*, Ch. T. *Cures* Vecovio de Sabina †, *Reate* Riete, *Nurſia* Norcia, *Cutilæ* †, *Amiternum* near Aquila, *Eretum* Monte Eretundo †, *Nomentum* Lamentario †.
	Latium lying along the *Mare Inferum*, being extended from the Rivers *Anien* and *Tiber*, at firſt to *Circæum Promontorium*, afterwards to the River *Liris*. It was diſtinguiſhed into
In Camp. di Roma, &c.	*Latium Vetus* containing theſe People, *viz.* *Latini* properly ſo call'd, Ch. T. *Roma* Rome, *Tibur* Tivoli, *Prænesie* Pilaſtrina, *Gabii* † between Rome and Pilaſtrina in midway, *Tuſculum* Fraſcati †, *Aricia* l' Aricia †, *Lanuvium* Citta Lavinia †, *Alba Longa* † near M. Albano,

Lavinium

In Campagna di Roma and part of Terra di Lavora in the K. of Naples

Lavinium Patrica, *Laurentum* Paterno †, *Ostia* Ostia, *Antemnæ* †, *Collatia* †, *Fidenæ* †, *Rutuli*, Ch. T. *Ardea* †.

Latium Novum or *Adjectitium* comprehending *Æqui*, Ch. T. *Careoli* or *Carsuli* Arsuli †, *Valeria* or *Varia* Vico Varo †, *Sublaqueum* Suliaca †, *Algidum* in Selva de Aglieri.

Hernici, Ch. T. *Anagnia* Anagni, *Alatrium* Alatri †, *Veruli* Veroli, *Ferentinum* Ferentino †.

Volsci, Ch. T. *Antium* †, *Circæi* near *Circeium Prom.* Monte Circello, *Anxur* or *Tarracina* Tarracina, *Suessa Pometia* †, *Velitræ* Belitri †, *Cora* Cora †, *Norba* Norma †, *Privernum* Piperno †, *Setia* Sezza †, *Signia* Segni †, *Sulmo* Sermonetta †, *Frusino* Fraselona †, *Fabrateria* Falvatera †, *Aquinum* Aquino †, *Casinum* Monte Casino, *Atina* Atino †, *Arpinum* Arpino †, *Arx* Arce †, *Sora* Sora †, *Fregellæ* Ponto Corvo †, *Interammna* l' Isola.

Ausones, Ch. T. *Cajeta* Gaeta, *Fundi* Fondi, *Formiæ* Mola †.

In the Marq. of Ancona belonging to State of the Chur. as also in Abruzzo, Principate, and Capitanate, in the Kingdom of Naples

Picenum or (the Country of the) *Picentes* on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ancona* Ancona, *Castrum Novum* Flaviano †, *Castellum Truentinum* †, upon the R. *Truentus*, *Auximum* Osmo †, *Septempeda* S. Severino †, *Tollentinum* Tollentino †, *Firmum Picenum* Firmo, *Asculum Picenum* Ascoli †, *Interamnium* Teramo, *Atria* Atri.

Vestini on the same Sea, Ch. T. *Angulus* Civita di St. Angelo †, *Pinna* Civita de Penna, *Avita* or *Avella* Aquila.

Marrucini on the same Sea, Ch. T. *Teate* Chieti.

Peligni in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Corfininm* †, *Sulmo* Sulmona †.

Marsi in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Alba Fucentis* † upon the *Lacus Fucinus*, *Marrubium* Morrea †.

Frentani on the *Mare Superum*, Ch. T. *Ortona* Ortona, *Anxanum* Lanciano, *Histonium* Guasto d' Amone †.

Samnium or the Country of the *Samnites*, properly so call'd in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Bovianum* Bojano, *Æsernia* Isernia, *Sæpinum* Sepino †, *Allifæ* Allifi †, *Telesia* Telese †.

Hirpini in the inland Parts, Ch. T. *Beneventum* Benevento, *Equus Tuticus* Ariano †, *Abellinum* Avellino †, *Compsa* Conza.

- In Ter. di Lavora & Nigher Principate
  - *Campania* on *Mare Tuscum* Ch. T.
    - *Liternum* Torre di Patria †, *Bajæ* †, *Misenum* Monte Miseno †, *Puteoli* Puzzuolo, *Neapolis* Naples, *Herculanium* Torre di Greco †, *Pompeii* Scafati †, *Surrentum* Sorrento †, *Cnpua* about 2 miles from present or new Capua, *Suessa Aurunca* Sessa †, *Venafrum* Venafri †, *Casilinum* Capua, *Teanum Sidicinum* Tiano †, *Calatia* Cajazzo †, *Cales* Calvi †, *Atella* Aversa †, *Acerræ* Acerra, *Nola* Nola †, *Nuceria* Nocera †.
  - *Picentini* on the same Sea, Ch. T. *Salernum* Salerno.

- In Basilicate, Capitanate and the Terr. of Bari
  - *Apulia* divided into
    - *Daunia* C.T.
      - *Teanum Apulum* †, *Gerien* Tragonata †, *Sipuntum* Siponto †, *Luceria* Lucera, *Æquulanum* Troja †, *Arpi* †, *Asculum Apulum* Ascoli.
    - *Peucetia* C.T.
      - *Venusia* Venosa, *Acherontia* Acirenza, *Canusium* Canosa †, *Cannæ* Canne †, *Salapia* Salpe †, *Barium* Bari, *Egnatia* Torre d' Anazzo †.

- In Ter. of Otranto, & in Calabria Nig. and Further
  - *Magna Græcia* comprehending
    - *Messapia* or *Calabria*
      - *Calabri* Ch. T.
        - *Brundisium* Brindisi, *Hydruntum* Otranto, *Castrum Minervæ* Castro †, *Aletium* Lezze.
      - *Salentini* Ch. T.
        - *Tarentum* Tarento, *Neritum* Nardo †, *Gallipolis* Gallipoli.
    - *Oenotria* containing
      - *Lucani* Ch. T.
        - *Pæstum* Pesto †, *Buxentum* Policastro, *Metapontum* Torre di Mare †, *Heraclea* Policore †, *Sybaris* †, *Potentia* Potenza †.
      - *Brutii* or *Brutium* Ch. T.
        - *Scyllæum* Sciglio †, *Rhegium*, Rheggio, *Locri Epizephyrii* Gerace, *Scylacinum* Squillaci, *Croto* Crotone, *Petelia* Belicastro, *Ruscianum* Rossano, *Consentia* Cosenza, *Pandosia* †, *Hipponium* MonteLeone †, *Cerilli* Cirella †, *Clampetia* Amantea †, *Temsa* or *Tempsa* near Torre Loppa †, *Terina* Nocera †, *Lametia* Santa Eufemia †, *Caulonia* Castel Vetri †.

As for the Isles belonging to Italy, the Chief are these following,

Sicily *Sicilia*, also *Sicania* & *Trinatria*, lying at the Toe or S. of Italy, & now divided into three parts,

Val di Mazara Val di Demona Val di Noto	Ch. T.	PALERMO, Montreal, Mazara. Messina, Catania. Syracuse, Augusta.

Its antiently famous Cities or Towns were *Syracusæ* Syracuse, *Catona* Catania, *Tauromenium* Taormina †, *Messana* (call'd before *Zancle*) Messina, *Mylæ* Milazzo †, *Tyndaris* Tindari †, *Cephaledis* Cefalu †, *Himera* Termini †, *Solus* or *Soluntum* Solante †, *Panormus* Palermo, *Drepanum* Trapani †, *Selinus* or *Selinuntum* Torre di Pulici †, *Acragas* or *Agrigentum* Gergenti, *Camarina* Torre di Camarana, *Agyrium* Agirone, *Assorus* Azaro †, *Enna* Castra Janna †, *Netum* Noto.

Sardinia call'd likewise antiently by the Romans *Sardinia*, but by the Greeks *Sardo*, W. of Sicily.	Ch. T.	At present Cagliari. Oristagni, Sassari. Antiently *Calaris* Cagliari, *Olbia* †.
Corsica call'd also antiently by the Romans *Corsica*, but by the Greeks *Cyrnus*, North of Sardinia.	Ch. T.	At Present Bastia, Ajazzo. Antiently *Aleria* †, *Mariana* †.
Isles of Lipari North of Sicily, antiently call'd *Insulæ Æoliæ*, *Vulcaniæ*, *Liparæ*. The Chief of them are		Lipari *Lipara*. Volcano *Vulcania*. Stromboli *Strongyle*.

The Chief Mountains in Italy are *Alpes* the Alpes, which beginning at Savona, run winding to the West and North from the Mediterranean Sea to the Gulf of Venice, being as hath been said the West and North Boundary of Italy; *Apenninus* the Apennine beginning likewise at Savona and running through the middle of Italy to the *Siculum Fretum* or the Strait of Messina; *Vesuvius* Soma between Naples and Nola famous

famous for its Burning. But more famous on the same acconnt is *Ætna* Gibel in Sicily; to which may be added *Eryx* M. Trapani and *M. Hyblæus* with the the three Promontories of Sicily, *viz.* *Pelorum* C. Faro to the North; *Pachynum* C. Passaro to the East; and *Lilybeum* C. Marsalla to the West.

Rivers of chief Note in Italy are *Padus*, call'd by the Greeks *Eridanus*, the Po, (which receives on its North side *Ticinus* the Tesino, *Addua* the Adda, *Ollius* the Oglio, *Mincius* the Menzo; on its South side *Tanarus* the Tanaro, *Trebia* the Trebie,) *Athesis* the Adige, *Timavus* the Timavo, *Rubicon* the Fiumecino, *Metaurus* the Metaro, *Aternus* the Pescara, *Aufidus* the Lofanto, all emptying themselves into the *Sinus Adriaticus* or Gulf of Venice; *Sybaris* the Cochile, *Crathis* the Crati both falling into the *Sinus Tarentinus* Gulf of Tarento; *Arnus* the Arno, *Tiberis* the Tiber, (which receives on its West side *Clanis* the Chiana, and *Cremera*; on its East side *Nar* the Nera, and *Anien* the Teverone,) *Liris* the Garigliano, *Volturnus* the Volturno, *Silarus* the Silaro, running all into the Sea of Tuscany or *Mare Inferum*. Chief Rivers in Sicily are *Terias* Fiumedi S. Leonardo, *Anapus* the Alfio running by Syracuse, *Elorus* the Abiso, and *Gela* the Fiume di Terra Nuova.

There are in Italy these remarkable Lakes, *Lacus Verbanus* Lake Maggiore, *Lacus Larius* Lake of Como, *Lacus Sebinus* Lake Iseo, *Lacus Benacus* Lake Guarda. To which may be added *Lacus Trasimenus* Lake of Perugia, famous for a great defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.

To what hath been already said concerning the several denominations of the Sea washing the Coasts of Italy, no more needs be added than this, that the name of *Sinus Adriaticus* seems properly to be extended Southward to the *M. Garganus*, or else *Prom. Japygium*, below which was properly the *Mare Adriaticum*, call'd also *Mare Jonium*, *Ausonium*, and *Siculum*. As

much of the Mediterranean Sea, as lay on the Coast of *Liguria* now Rep. of Genoa, was from thence call'd *Mare Ligusticum*, as now it is the Sea of Genoa. The *Mare Sardoum* was the Sea lying on the I. *Sardo* or *Sardinia*, the *Mare Cyrnium* on the I. *Cyrnus* or *Corsica*.

CHAP. IX.

Of Present Turky in Europe, and Antient Greece, Thrace, Mœsia and Illyricum.

OVer against Italy on the East side of the Gulf of Venice lies Turky in Europe, being bounded Northward with Sclavonia, Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, and Poland; Eastward with the Black Sea, Strait of Constantinople, Sea of Marmora, Strait of the Dardanelles, and Archipelago; Southward with the Mediterranean Sea; Westward with the Jonian Sea, Gulf of Venice, aud Germany.

It may be distinguish'd into two general Parts, Northern Turky and Southern Turky.

Northern Turky contains these Provinces, *viz.*

Bessarabia most N. Prov. on the Black Sea inhabited by the Tartars of	Oczakow	Ch. T.	Oczakow.
	Budziack		Bialogrod, Kili.

Bulgaria S. W. of Besser.	Ch. T.	Sophia, Silistria, Nicopoli, Varne.	
Romania S. of Bulg.		CONSTANTINOPLE, Adrianople, Gallipoli, Trajanople.	
Servia W. of Bulgaria.		Belgrade, Semendria, Nice or Nissa, Widin.	
Bosnia W. of Servia.		Seraio, Bagnialuch, Pistrino, Obrach.	

Croatia West of Bosnia belonging to the	Emperor, Turks, Venetians, call'd Morlachia	Ch. T.	Carlstat.
			Wihitz.
			Zegna or Zenga.

Palma-

Dalmatia S. E of Croatia and W of Bosnia, bel. to the	Venetians	Ch. T.	Spalato, Zara, Scardona, Sebenico, Castel Nuovo, Cataro.
	Rep. of Ragusa		Ragusa, Stagno.
	Turks		Narenta, Trebigna.

Southern Turky contains these Countries or Provinces,

Macedonia W. of Rom.	Chief Towns	Salonichi, Contessa, Emboli.
Albania W. of Maced.		Durazzo, Scutari, Croia, Dolcigno, Valona.
Canina S. of Alb.		Larta, Chimera, Canina.
Janna E. of Canina		Larissa, Armiro, Zeiton.
Livadia S. of Janna		Athens or Setines, Lepanto, Stives or Thives.
Morea South of Livadia belonging to the Venetians.		Napoli di Romania, Napoli di Malvasia, Modon, Coron, Novarino, Misitra.

Within the compass of Present Turky in Europe lay antiently *Græcia*, *Thracia*, *Mœsia*, and *Illyricum*.

G*Ræcia* took up the South Part of the aforesaid Turky, being bounded Eastward by the River *Strymon* and the *Mare Ægeum* Archipelago; Southward by the *Mare Creticum* Sea of Candia; Westward by the *Mare Jonium* Jonian Sea; Northward by the *Montes Scardici*. It is usually (*r*) divided into Five general Parts, *Peloponnesus*, *Hellas* or *Græcia* properly so call'd, *Epirus*, *Thessalia*, and *Macedonia*.

(*s*) *Peloponnesus* now the Morea is that Peninsula, which lying between the Ægean and Jonian Seas

(*r*) Aristotle lib 1. *Meteororum* divides Greece into four Parts, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and *Peloponesus*. The Romans divided it only into two Provinces, *viz.* *Macedon* and *Achaia*, under the former they comprehended the true *Macedonia* together with *Epirus* and *Thessalia*; under the latter *Græcia propria* and *Peloponesus* with the Isles lying about them.

(*s*) This Peninsula was also call'd antiently *Ægialia* and *Apia*.

made

made up the South part of Greece, being separated from *Græcia propria* by the *Sinus Corinthiacus* Gulf of Lepanto, and *Sinus Saronicus* Gulf of Engia, and the Isthmus between both, call'd the Isthmus of Corinth. It was divided into 6 Parts or Regions, *viz.*

On the Jonian Sea	*Achaia* (*t*) *propria*	Chief Towns	*Corinthus* Corinth, *Cenchreæ*, *Sicyon*, *Patræ*.
	Elis (*u*)		*Olympia*, *Cyllene*.
	Messenia		*Messenia* Mossenega, *Pylus* Novarino, *Corone* Coron, *Methone* Modon.
In the inland	*Arcadia* (*x*)		*Tegea*, *Stymphalus*, *Mantinea*, *Megalopolis*.

On the Ægæan and Cretan Sea	*Laconia* (*y*)	Chief Towns	*LACEDÆMON* or *SPARTA*, Misstra, *Leuctrum*, *Amyclæ*, *Epidaurus Limera* Napoli di Malvasia, *Helos*.
	Argia or *Argolis*		*Argos Hippium* Argo, *Nemea*, *Mycenæ*, *Nauplia* Napoli di Romania, *Trœzen*, *Epidaurus*.

(*z*) *Hellas* or *Græcia propria* call'd also *Achaia* (now Livadia) lay to the North-East of the *Peloponnesus*, from which 'twas separated by the bounds already mention'd, as it was W. from *Epirus* by the River *Achelous*, N. from *Thessalia* by the M. *Othrys* and *Oeta*, and E. by the *Mare Ægæum*. It was divided into these 8 several Parts or Regions, *viz.*

(*t*) This part is call'd *Achaia propria* by Ptolemy, *Achaia Peloponesi* by Theophrastus, to distinguish it from *Achaia* taken for the same as *Hellas* or *Græcia propria*. The Territories of *Sicyon* and *Corinthus* are by some of the Antients reckon'd as Parts of the *Peloponesus* distinct from *Achaia propria* under the name of *Sicyonia* and *Corinthia*.

(*u*) The *Elei* or *Elidenses* were in the Opinion of some call'd before *Epei*.

(*x*) *Arcadia* was also call'd *Pelasgia*.

(*y*) *Laconia* was call'd also *Lelegia*, and *Oebalia*. Under the name of *Lacedæmon* or *Laconia*, some will have *Messenia* to be comprehended by some of the Antients.

(*z*) *Græcia* or *Hellas propria* is so call'd, because the name did primarily belong to it. It was also call'd according to some *Doris*, *Argos* or *Argia*.

To

To the E. on the *Euripus* & toward the Æg. Sea	*Attis* (*a*) or *Attica*	Chief Towns	*ATHENÆ* Athens, *Marathon.*
	Megaris (*b*)		*Megara*, *Eleusis*, *Nissa.*
	Bœotia.		*Orchomenum* Orchomeno †, *Thespiæ* Tespe †, *Lebadia* Livadia †, *Chæronæa*, *Plataæ*, *Thebæ* Thives, *Delium*, *Aulis*, *Leuctra.*
	Locris Epicnemidia		*Cnemides*, *Opus*, *Thronium*, *Elatea*, *Lilæa.*
To the W. toward *Epirus* & Ion. Sea	*Doris*		*Boium*, *Cytinium*, *Pindus.*
	Phocis		*Anticyra*, *Cirrha*, *Pythia*, *Delphi.*
	Locris Ozolæa		*Naupactus* Lepanto,
	Ætolia (*c*)		*Chalcis*, *Calydon*, *Olenus*, *Pleuron.*

Epirus (now Canina) lay to the West of *Græcia propria*, being separated from it (as hath been said) by the River *Achelous*, Northward from *Macedonia* by the River *Celidnus*, and from *Thessalia* by M. *Pindus*; Southward from *Peloponesus* by the *Sinus Corinthiacus*; on the West it was bounded by the *Mare Jonium.* It contain'd these People and Countries.

Molossi	Chief Towns	*Dodone.*
Dryopes		
Chaones		*Oricum* Valona, *Antigonia*, *Panormus*, *Elæus.*
Thesprotii		*Buthrotum* Butrinto.
Cassiopæi		*Cassiope.*
Almene		*Nicopolis* one of the Dardanells of Larta, or Prevesa
Amphilochi		*Argos Amphilochium.*
Acarnania (*d*)		*Ambracia*, Larta according to some, *Actium* the other Dardanel of Larta, *Stratos.*

(*a*) *Attica* was also call'd *Actia*, *Mopsopia*, *Cecropia*, *Ogygia.*

(*b*) *Megaris* was also call'd *Nyssæa.*

(*c*) *Ætolia* was also call'd *Curetis* and *Hyantis*, and is by some of the Antients reckon'd a distinct Country from *Græcia propria.*

(*d*) *Acarnania* is reckon'd by some Antient Geographers as a distinct Region from *Epirus.*

Thessalia

(*e*) *Thessalia* (now Janna) lay to the North of *Græcia propria*, from which it was separated, as hath been above said; to the West and North 'twas bounded by *Macedonia*, and to the East with the *Mare Ægæum*. It contain'd these several Parts.

Thessaliotis	Chief Towns	*Hypata*, *Sosthenea*, *Cypera*.
Estiotis		*Gomphi*, *Phæstus*, *Tricca* Triccala, *Ætinium*.
Pelasgiotis		*Larissa* Larissa, *Pharsalus*, *Pytheum*, *Atrax*.
Magnesia		*Jolcus*
Pthiotis		*Pthia*, *Thebæ Thessalicæ*, *Echinus*, *Larissa Pensilis*, *Demetrias*, *Pagasæ*.

(*f*) *Macedonia* lay to the North of *Epirus* and *Thessalia*, being bounded E. with the River *Strymon* (which parted it from *Thracia*,) and the *Mare Ægæum*, Westward with the *Mare Jonium*, and Northward with the *Montes Scardici*, which separated it from *Illyricum* and *Mœsia*. Its more remarkable People and Countries were these, *viz.*

Taulantii	Chief Towns	*Epidamus* or *Dyrrachium* Durazzo, *Apollonia*, *Aulon*.
Pæones		*Alorus*.
Æmathia		*Pella*, *Ægæa*, *Idomena*, *Ædessa*.
Mygdonia		*Antigonia*, *Carrhabia*, *Lethe*.
Pieria		*Pidna*, *Pimpla*, *Phylace*.
Paraxis		*Cassandra* or *Potidæa*, *Torone*, *Olynthus*.
Amphaxitis		*Thessalonica* Salonichi, *Stagira*.
Edones [region		*Amphipolis* Emboli, *Scotusa*, *Berga*.
Chalcidica		*Singus*, *Ampelus*.

(*e*) *Thessalia* is also call'd *Pelasgia* and *Pyrrhæa*. In this Country liv'd the *Myrmidones*, as also the *Lapithæ* inhabiting *M. Pindus* and *Othrys*, and the *Centauri* dwelling about *M. Pelios*, all of them often mention'd by Poets.

(*f*) *Macedonia* was also call'd *Macetia*, *Pæonia*, *Æmonia*, *Æmathia* and *Mygdonia*, each being properly the names of some part of it. Under *Macedonia* was sometime comprehended *Thessalia*, which therefore has sometime the names of *Æmathia* and *Æmonia* attributed to it.

To

TO the North-East of Greece lay (g) *Thracia* now Romania, being bounded Northward by *M. Æmus*, Eastward by the *Pontus Euxinus*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, *Propontis* and *Hellespontus*; Southward by the *M. Ægæum*; and Westward by the River *Strymon*. Among its People the Chief were these, the *Bistones*, *Cicones*, *Edones*, *Odrysæ*, *Thyni*, *Bebryces*, *Sithoni*, *Bessi*, *Denseletæ*, *Mædi* or *Medi*. Among its Provinces that which lay on the *Bosphorus Thracicus* was call'd *Europa*, from whence the name of Europe seems to have been extended to all that large Peninsula or part of the Old World, which lies West of the said *Bosphorus*.

The remarkable Towns of Antient Thrace were these, *viz.*

Upon or towards the *M. Ægeum*	*Philippi*, *Neapolis*, *Abdera* or *Clazomene*, *Tinda*, *Maronea*, *Ismarus*, *Ænus*, *Cypsela*, *Cardia*, *Eleus*, *Sestus* one of the Dardanels, *Callipolis* Gallipoli, *Lysimachia*.
On the *Propontis*	*Pactya*, *Bisanthe*, *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*, *Selymbria* Selivria.
On *Bosphor. Thracicus*	*BYZANTIUM* afterwards call'd *NOVAROMA* and *CONSTANTINOPOLIS*, Constantinople.
On *Pontus Euxinus*	*Phinopolis*, *Salmydessus*, *Peronticum*, *Apollonia*, *Toza*, *Anchialus*, *Mesembria* Mesember.
In the inland parts	*Byzya*, *Philippopolis* Philppopoli, *Trajanoplis* Trajanople, *Adrianopolis* Adrianople, *Topiris*, *Nicopolis* Nicopoli, *Sardica*.

(g) *Thracia* is sometimes denoted, especially in the writings of Poets, by the names of *Bistonia*, *Odrysia*, *Sithonia*, *Bebrycia*, &c. taken from its Chief People. In the most early times the name of *Thracia* was extended N. as far as to the *Ister*, and S. as far as to *Achaia*, so that it comprehended *Mœsia*, *Macedonia* and *Thessalia*.

ABove Thrace lay *Mæsia*, being bounded N. by the *Danubius* or *Ister*, which separated it from *Dacia*; Eastward by the *Pontus Euxinus*; Southward by *M. Æmus*; and Westward by *Illyricum* and *Pannonia*. It was divided into *Mæsia Superior* now Servia, and *Mæsia Inferior* now Bulgaria. In the former were the *Dardani*; in the Western or more inland parts of the latter were the *Triballi*, the Eastern part thereof lying on the *Pontus Euxinus* was inhabited by some Scythian Nations, as the *Troglodytæ*, *Peucestæ* about the Isle *Peuce*, and *Getæ* lying on each side the Danube or Ister, partly in *Mæsia*, and partly in *Dacia*. Its Ch. T. were *Nessus* Nissa, *Rhetiaria*, *Oescus* on the Danube; *Tomi*, *Istropolis*, *Odessus* on the Euxine Sea.

TO the W. of *Mæsia* and *Macedonia* lay *Illyris* or *Illyricum* along the *Sinus Adriaticus*, up quite to *Istria* in Italy. It was divided into two parts, *viz.*

In Croatia and W. Damatia	*Liburnia* Ch. T.	*Senia* Zegna, *Jadera* Zara Vecchia, *Scardona* Scardona.
In the rest of Dalmatia & part of Servia	*Dalmatia* Ch. T.	*Dalminium* or *Delminium* Delminio, *Sicum* Sebenico, *Salona* near Spalato, *Narona* Narenta, *Epidaurus* Ragusa, *Budua* Budoa, *Olchinium* or *Colchinium* Dolcigno, *Lissus* Alessia, *Scodra* Scutari.

Mountains of chief note in Old Greece were these, *viz.* *Stymphalus*, *Mænalus*, *Pholoe*, *Cyllenus*, *Erymanthus*, *Taygetus* in *Peloponesus*; *Acroceraunii* and *Pindus* in *Epirus*; *Helicon* and *Parnassus* in *Phocis*; *Cithæron* in *Bœotia*; *Hymettus* in *Attica*; *Othrys* and *Oeta* between *Græcia propria* and *Thessalia*; *Olympus*, *Pelius* and *Ossa* in *Thessalia*; *Athos* in *Macedonia*. In Old Thrace, *Rhodope* and *Æmus*.

The Rivers of chief note were, *Peneus*, *Alpheus*, *Panisus*, *Eurotas*, and *Inachus* in *Peloponesus*; *Acheron* and *Cocytus* in *Epirus*; *Cephissus* (divided into two Streams,

Streams, *Asopus* and *Ismenus*) in *Græcia propria*; *Sperchius* and *Peneus* in *Thessalia*: In *Macedonia*, *Aliacmon*, *Erigon*, *Axius*, *Chabris*, *Strymon* running into the Ægean Sea; *Panyasus*, *Apsus*, *Laus*, *Celidnus* running into the *Sinus Adriaticus*.

What were the antient names of the Seas lying on the Countries here describ'd has been already intimated in putting down the Bounds of each Country; it remains to observe, that the part of the *Mare Ægæum* about the I. *Icarus* and the adjoyning Isles was peculiarly call'd *Mare Icarium*, and the *Mare Myrtoum* was the peculiar name of another part, namely of all that lay between the *M. Icarium* Eastwards, and *Argolis*, *Attica*, and *I. Eubœa* Westwards, according to to antient Writers, excepting Ptolemy, who places the *M. Myrtoum* between the *I. Samus* and the Peninsula of *Caria*, or between the *M. Icarium* Northwards, and *Rhodium* Southwards. It remains further to observe, that the old names of the Principal Gulfs belonging to Greece were these, *viz.*

On the Coast of *Epirus*, *Sinus Ambracicus* Gulf of Larta.

Between *Epirus*, *Græc. prop*, and *Peloponesus* { *Sinus Corinthiacus*, call'd also *Crissæus*, *Cyrrhæus*, and *Delphicus*, Gulf of Lepanto.

On the Coast of *Peloponesus* {
- *S. Cyparissæus* Gulf of Arcadia.
- *S. Messeniacus* Gulf of Mossenega or Coron.
- *S. Laconicus* Gulf of Colochina.
- *S. Argolicus* Gulf of Napoli.

Between *Pel.* & *Græc. propr.* { *S. Saronicus* also call'd *Megaricus* and *Eleusinius*, Gulf of Engia.

On the Coast of *Thessalia* {
- *S. Maliacus* Gulf of Zeiton.
- *S. Pelasgicus* call'd also *Pagasicus*, *Jolcicus*, and *Demetriacus*, Gulf of Armiro.

On the Coast of *Macedonia* {
- *S. Thermaicus* or *Thermæus* Gulf of Salonichi
- *S. Toronaicus* or *Toronæus* Gulf of Aiomena
- *S. Singicus* Gulf of Contessa.
- *S. Strymonicus* Gulf of Monte Sancto

On the Coast of *Thracia* { *S. Piericus.* / *S. Melas* or *Cardianus* Gulf of Eno.

To these may be added *Euripus*, or that narrow Arm of the Sea between *Græcia Propria* and *Eubœa Insula.*

The chief Islands belonging to the Countries here describ'd are

In the *M. Jonium* { Corfu *Corcyra*, S. Maura *Leucas*, Cefalogna *Cephalonia*, Isle di Compare *Ithaca*, Zante *Zacynthus.*

In the *M. Creticum* { Candia *Creta*, Ch. T. at present Candia, Canea, Retimo; anciently *Gortyna*, *Gnossus*, *Cydon*, *Lyctus.* Cerigo *Cythera.*

In the *Mare Ægeum*:

- In the *Sinus Saronicus.* { *Ægina* Engia, *Salamis* Coluri, *Eubœa* or *Chalcis* Negropont.
- Between *Attica* and *Pelopon.* W. and *Caria* in Asia East:
  - *Cyclades* (*h*) { viz. *Delus*, *Andrus* Andri, *Helena*, *Cia*, *Cythnus*, *Seriphus*, *Siphnus*, *Naxus* Nicsia, *Parus* Paro, *Myconus*, *Tenos*, &c.
  - *Sporades* { viz. *Icarus*, *Patmus*, *Astypalea*, which are reckon'd by some to Asia, *Amorgus* *Melus* *Thera*, &c.
- Over against *Macedonia* { *Scyrus* Sciro, *Peparethus* Piperi, *Lemnos* Stalimene.
- Over against *Thracia* { *Thasus* Taso, *Samos* or *Samothracia* Samandrachi, *Imbrus* Lembro.

(*h*) As to the number and names of the *Insulæ Cyclades* and *Sporades*, there is very little agreement to be met with in antient Writers. It is said by some, that the *Cyclades* were so call'd from their lying ἐν κύκλῳ in a Circle round the *I. Delus*; and the *Sporades* from their lying scattered about the *Cyclades.*

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Ancient Pannonia, Dacia, Sarmatia Europæa, and Present Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Walachia, Poland, and Little Tartary.

ABove *Illyricum* lay antiently *Pannonia*, which was bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the same River and *Mons Aureus*, S. by *Illyricum*, and W. by *M. Cethius*. Within this compass now lies great part of Hungary and Slavonia, besides some parts of the neighbouring Provinces of Germany and Turky already mention'd.

The Kingdom of Hungary (with Slavonia now usually reckon'd as a part of it) is bounded Northward by Poland, Eastward by Transylvania and Walachia, Southward by Turky, Westward by Germany and Bohemia.

Hungary properly so call'd is divided into two general Parts, *viz.*

Upper Hung. N. of the Danube divided into 34 Counties Ch. T.	Presburg, Leopolstat, Newhausel, Esperies, Caschow or Cassovia, Agria or Erlaw, Tockay, Pest, Colocza, Zolnock, Great Waradin, Giula, Segedin; Titul; Temeswar belonging to the Turks.
Lower Hung. S. of Danube containing 14 Counties Ch. T.	BUDA, Gran, Raab or Javarin, Alba-Regalis or Stul-Weissemburg, Canisia, Sigeth, Funskirchen or Five Churches.

Slavonia lies between the Drave N. and the Save S. being divided into 6 Counties. Its Ch. T. are Possega, Gradiskia, Agram or Zagrab, Esseck, Szerem or Sirmisch, Peter Waradin, Salankemen, Semlyn.

As

As for Old *Pannonia* is was divided into two Parts, *viz.*

In Carniola, Croatia, Windishmarck, Carinthia, Stiria, Austria.	*Pannonia Superior* or *Prima Consularis* to the W. Ch. T.	*Siscia* Siseck in Croatia; *Petovium* Pettaw in Stiria; *Æmona* Underlaubach, *Nauportum* Overlaubach in Carniola; *Vindoniana* Vienna in Austria; *Segesta* Sigeth in Hungary.
In Low. Hung. Slavonia, Bosnia, and Servia	*Pann. Infer.* or *Secunda Consularis* to the E. Ch. T.	*Arrabona* Raab, *Scarabantia* Scarbing †, *Aquincum* Buda in Hungary; *Sirmium* Sirmisch in Slavonia; *Taurunum* Belgrade in Servia.

As much of *Pannonia* both *Superior* and *Inferior* as lay between the two Rivers *Dravus* the Drave and *Savus* the Save, was by a peculiar name call'd *Valeria*, and also *Pannonia Interamnia*.

As much of Upper Hungary as lies W. of the Theysse was inhabited antiently by the *Jazyges Metanastæ*, a People of *Sarmatia Europæa*; and what lay E. of the said River, appertain'd to Old *Dacia*, which comes next to be describ'd.

DAcia was bounded Northward by the *Montes Carpatici* Crapach Mountains, Eastward by the River *Hierasus* Prut and *Ister* or *Danubius*, Southward by the *Ister* again, Westward by the River *Patissus* or *Tibiscus* now Theysse. Within this compass is now contain'd (besides part of Upper Hungary already mention'd) Transylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.

Transylvania (*i*) is bounded N. by Poland, E. by Walachia and Moldavia, S. by Moldavia again and Hungary, W. by Hungary again. It is divided into 5 parts according to the five Nations which inhabit it, *viz.*

(*i*) Transylvania is so call'd as lying beyond the Woods, between it and Hungary.

Part

Part 1. Inhabited by the Saxons, Ch. T. Hermanstat or Zeben, Cronstat or Brassow.

Part 2. Inhabited by the Hungarians, Ch. T. Weissemburg, Clausenburg or Colosvar, Newstat.

Part 3. Inhabited by the Cicules or Bulgarians, Ch. T. Newmark.

Part 4 and 5. Inhabited by the Walachians and Moldavians, very small in extent, and containing no considerable Towns.

On the East of Transylvania lies Walachia (*k*) and Moldavia; between Poland to the N. and Turky to the South. The Ch. T. of the former, which lies most N. upon Poland, are Jazy and Soczow; of the latter which lies most S. upon Turky, Targovisco.

As for Old *Dacia*, is was divided into 3 parts, *viz.*

In E. Upper Hungary	*Ripensis* Ch. T.	*Zurobara* Temeswar, *Zeugma* Clausenburg.	
In Transylv. & W. Walachia and Moldavia	*Mediterranea* Ch. T.	*Zarmisogetusa* or *Clonia Ulpia Trajana* Verheli †, *Alba Julia* Weissemburg, *Patruissa* Cronstad.	

In E. Walach. *Alpestris* to the East containing no Towns of note.

As much of Walachia as lies East of the River Prut belonged formerly to *Sarmatia Europæa*, which shall be next spoken of.

S*Armatia Europæa* was bounded N. with the *Oceanus Sarmaticus* and (*l*) *Terra Incognita*; E. with the River *Tanais*, *Palus Mæotis*, *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, and

(*k*) Monsieur Baudrand assures us, that he was inform'd by the Inhabitants, and by several Poles, more especially Count Morstein Great Treasurer of Poland, that the Country commonly call'd in all Modern Maps Moldavia, ought to be call'd Walachia; and on the contrary what in the Maps is usually stil'd Walachia, ought to be nam'd Moldavia. Indeed both Countries went at first under the common name of Walachia, Moldavia being then call'd Lower or Eastern Walachia.

(*l*) See Ptol. Geogr. lib. 3. chap. 5. at the very beginning.

Pontus

Pontus Euxinus; S. with the *Pontus* again, and the *Montes Carpatici*; W. with the River *Viſtula*. Within which Extent is now comprehended greateſt part of the Kingdom of Poland, all Little Tartary, the South part of Muſcovy, with Livonia a Province of Sweden.

POland in its largeſt acceptation is bounded N. by the Baltick Sea, Livonia and Muſcovy; E. by Muſcovy again and Little Tartary; S. by Beſſerabia in Turky, Walachia, Tranſylvania and Hungary; W. by Bohemia and Germany. It is diſtinguiſh'd into two general parts, the Kingdom of Poland properly ſo call'd, and the Great Dutchy of Lithuania.

The Kingdom of Poland properly ſo call'd contains theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Great Poland Ch. T.	Poſna, Kaliſh with Gneſna, Sirad, Lencici, Breſte, Wladiſlaw. The two laſt are in that part of Great Poland, which is peculiarly call'd Cujavia.
Mazovia. Its Ch. T.	Warſaw, Plocsko, Bielsko, Auguſtow. The two laſt are in that part of Mazovia, which is peculiarly call'd Podlachia.
Little Poland,	Ch. T. CRACOW, Sendomir, Lublin.
Little Ruſſia,	Ch. T. Lemberg or Leopol, Premiſlaw, Chelm.
Volhinia divided into	Upper Ch. T. Lucko. Lower, being the Ukrain or Country of the Coſſacks, Ch. T. Kiow belonging to the Muſcovites; Bialacerkiew, Circaſſy belonging to the Poles.
Podolia divided into	Upper, Ch. T. Caminiec, Trembowla, Bar. Lower, Ch. T. Braclaw.
Pruſſia on the Baltick Sea belonging partly to the	Kingdom of Poland, Ch. T. Dantzick, Culm, Thorn, Marienburg, Elbing. To which may be added the Abbey of Oliva, famous for a Peace there concluded in 1660. between the Emperor and King of Poland on one ſide, and the King of Sweden on the other ſide. Elector of Brandenburg, and lately erected into a Kingdom, Koningsberg, Memel, Pillaw.

The

The Great Dutchy of Lithuania contains these Provinces, *viz.*

Lithuania properly so call'd Ch. T.	Wilna, Troki, Grodno, Novogrodeck, Minski, Mściſlaw, Witepsk, Poloczko, Breſſici. The Palatinate of this laſt contains Poleſia.

Samogitia, Ch. T. Roſien, Midneck.

D. of Curland under its own Duke, who is a Feudatory to the K. of Poland, Ch. T. Mittaw, Goldingen, Windaw.

LIttle Tartary (ſo call'd to diſtinguiſh it from Great Tartary in Aſia) lies between Poland to the Weſt; Muſcovy to the North; the R. Don, Sea of Zabach, Strait of Caffa, and Black Sea to the Eaſt; and the Black Sea again to the South. It is frequently call'd alſo (*m*) Crim Tartary, and by ſome Precopean Tartary; which latter Denomination as it takes from the Town (Przecop, or as it is uſually pronounced) Precop, ſo it is thought to take the former name from the old Town *Cremnos*, ſituated formerly a little without the Iſthmus on the *Palus Mæotis* or Sea of Zabach. It may be diſtinguiſhed into the Northern and Southern Part. The Northern part is inhabited by the Nogay Tartars, who live by Hordes, and in cover'd Waggons inſtead of Houſes, which are remov'd from place to place, as neceſſity requires.

The S. part is the Peninſula, antiently call'd *Taurica Cherſoneſus* Ch. T. Baccaſar, the uſual Reſidence of the Cham, Or call'd alſo Przecop in the Iſthmus; Caffa on the Eaſtern-Coaſt of the Peninſula belonging to the Turks; and Kerci ſomewhat nearer to the adjoyning Straits, to which it, as well as Caffa, gives Denomination.

(*m*) This Opinion is mentioned by Cluverius, who thinks alſo, that the name of Crim Tartary properly belongs only to ſo much of this Country as lies without the Iſthmus, and that the name of Precop Tartary properly belongs only to ſo much as lies within the Iſthmus, that is only to the Peninſula or *Cherſoneſus* of the Ancients; though both names are extended to denote the whole Country by different Authors.

AS for South Muſcovy and Livonia, they ſhall be treated of in the enſuing Chapter; here follow

The Chief People of Old *Sarmatia Europæa*

- *Tauri* inhabiting the (*n*) *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, on the Coaſts whereof the antient Greeks had ſeveral Towns, as *Theodoſia* Caffa, *Panticapæum*, *Eupatorium*, and *Taphros*, &c.
- *Hamaxobii*, *Georgi*, *Nomades*, *Baſilides*, *Tauroſcythæ*, *Roxolani*, in the N. part of Little Tartary.
- *Neuri*, *Geloni*, *Thuſſagetæ*, *Budini*, *Agathyrſi*, *Jazyges* in S. Muſcovy.
- *Boſphorani* on the *Boſphorus Cimmerius* Strait of Caffa.
- *Mæotæ* on the *Palus Mæotis* Sea of Zabach.
- *Tanaitæ* on the R. *Tanais* Don.
- *Boryſthenitæ* on the R. *Boryſthenes* Nieper.
- *Tyrangitæ* about the R. *Tyras* Nieſter.
- *Baſtarnæ* comprehending the *Sidones*, *Carpiani* in Little Poland, and Little Ruſſia, *Peucinii* in Podolia, *Atmones* in Upper Volhinia, Ch. T. *Carodunum* Lemberg, or as ſome will Cracow, *Clepiaava* Caminieck, *Boryſthenis* or *Olbia*.
- *Æſtiæi* comprehending the *Hirri* in Livonia, and the *Scyrri* in Pruſſia.
- *Venedi* (comprehending ſeveral Nations or People ſituated) in the Upper part of Great Poland, as alſo in Mazovia and Lithuania, and on the Sea Coaſt about the *Sinus Venedicus*, which ſome underſtand of the Gulf of Riga, others of the Gulf of Dantzick, others of ſome other Creek or Bay between the two former. Perhaps all the inner part (of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, or which is the ſame, of the Baltick Sea) between the Coaſt of Pruſſia and Samogitia, &c was denoted formerly by that name in its largeſt acceptation.
- *Arimaſpi* placed by ſome of the Antients on the Coaſt of the *Oceanus Sarmaticus*.

That part of *Sarmatia Europæa* which lay E. of the *Boryſthenes*, was chiefly inhabited by Scythian Nations, (*viz.* the *Hamaxobii*, *Nomades*, *Baſilides*, &c.) and

(*n*) It is alſo call'd *Cherſoneſus Aſpera*, *Scythica*, and *Pontica*.

was

was therefore call'd *Scythia* (o) *Europæa*, which name is extended by some to *Dacia* and *Mœsia*, as being likewise possessed by Scythian People especially toward the East or *Pontus Euxinus*.

Chief Mountains in the Countries here describ'd are *Montes Carpates* or *Montes Carpatici* Crapack Mountains between Poland and Hungary with Transylvania, &c. They were also call'd *Montes Sarmatici* as bounding Old *Sarmatia* from *Dacia*. To which may be added the *Montes Riphæi* frequently mention'd by the Antients, and suppos'd to lie at the head of the *Tanais* or Don.

Rivers of Chief note are, in Poland *Borysthenes* the Nieper, (which on its Western Bank receives the R. Bog, and is accounted the third in largeness among the Rivers of Europe, the two esteem'd larger being the Wolga and the Danube,) *Tyras* the Niester, both running into the Black Sea; *Vistula* the Weyssel, *Paropamisus* suppos'd to be the Little Dwina, *Chronus* thought to be the Niemen, all three running into some Part or Arm of the Baltick Sea. In Hungary *Dravus* the Drave, *Savus* the Save, *Patissus* or *Tibiscus* the Theysse, which (together with *Hierasus* the Prut in Walachia) run all of them into the Danube. To which may be added *Tanais* the Don bounding partly Little Tartary to the East, and so falling into the Sea of Zabach or *Palus Mæotis*.

(o) *Scythia Europæa* was also call'd *Scythia Parva* in respect of *Scythia* in Asia, just as Tartary in Europe is now a-days call'd Little Tartary in respect of the Asiatick Tartary. As much of *Scythia Europæa* as lay upon the *Pontus Euxinus* is call'd sometimes by the peculiar name of *Scythia Pontica*.

CHAP. XI.

Of Present Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Muscovy, together with Antient Scandinavia, Feningia, &c.

TO the North of Holstein in Germany lies Denmark, which is made up of the Peninsula of Jutland and several Islands.

Jutland is surrounded by the Sea, excepting Southward, where it joyns on to Holstein. It is divided into two general parts, *viz.* North Jutland subdivided into four Diocesses denominated from their Ch. T. Alburg, Wyburg, Arhusen, and Rypen; and S. Jutland, call'd also the Dutchy of Sleswick, Ch. T. Sleswick with the Castle of Gottorp, Tonningen and Flensburg.

Among the Isles which make the other part of Denmark, the chief are these two lying in the Baltick Sea, *viz.* I. of Zeeland, Ch. T. COPENHAGEN, Roschild, Elsenore, and I. of Fionia or Funen, Ch. T. Odensee, Nyburg.

ON the North of Denmark lies Norwary, surrounded by the Sea, excepting Eastward, where it joyns to Swedeland and Muscovy. It is divided into 4 Parts or Governments, *viz.*

Aggerhus	Ch. T.	CHRISTIANA or Obslo with the Castle of Aggerhus.
Bergen		Bergen, Stavenger.
Drontheim		Drontheim or Druntheim.

Wardhus containing Finmarch and Norwegian Lapland, Ch. T. Wardhus.

To

To the Kingdom of Norway appertains the Isle of Iceland, which is divided into 4 Parts denominated from the 4 Quarters of the World, Ch. T. Schalholt (the Capital Town of the Isle about eight Leagues from M. Hecla) in the S. Quarter, and Hola in the N. Quarter.

BEtween Norway to the West and N. Muscovy to the East, Poland and the Baltick Sea to the South, lies Swedeland divided into 7 general parts.

Sconen comprehending	Bleking	Ch. T. Christianople, Christianstad, Carelscroon
	Sconen prod.	Lunden, Malmugen, Landscroon.
	Halland	Helmstad, Laholm, Wardborg.
Gothland divided into East and W.		Gottemburg in W. Gothland, Calmar in E. Gothland.
Government of Bahus		Bahus, Malestrand.
Sweden proper		STOCKHOLM, Upsal.

Swedish Lapland with W. Bothnia intermingled, Ch. T. Torna, Uma, Pitha, Kimi.

Finland Ch. T. { Cajaneburg in Cajania or East Bothnia, Abo in Finland proper, Wiburg and Hexholm in Carelia.

Ingria, Ch. T. Noteburg, Coporio and Ivanogrod.
Livonia, Ch. T. Riga, Revel, Narva, Pernaw.

The Chief Isles belonging to Sweden are, the I. Oeland and Gothland on the Province of Gothland, the I. Aland on Finland, and the I. of Dagho and Oesel on Livonia.

MUscovy (the largest Country in Europe, and the only one that remains to be describ'd) is bounded to the N. by the Northern Ocean, to the W. by Sweden and Poland, to the S. by Little Tartary and the River Don, to the E. by Great Tartary in Asia. It is call'd also Great Russia, and may be divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Northern

Northern Muſcovy containing theſe Provinces

Muſcovian Lapland, Ch. T. Kola, Kandolax.

Dwina Condora Samoieda Obdora Siberia Permsky	Ch. T.	Archangel, St. Nicholas. Wirchaturia. . . . . . . Berezo. Tobolska or Tobol. Perma-Weliski.
Provinces denominated from their Ch. T.		Niſinovogrod, Uſtiuga, Wologda, Bielo-Ozero, Novogorod-Weliki, Pleskow, Kargapol, Petzora.

Southern Muſcovy containing theſe Provinces, *viz.*

Provinces denominated from their Ch. T.	MOSCOW, Rezan, Wolodimer, Caſan, Suſdal, Jeroſlaw, Twer, Reſchow, Bielski, Smolensko, Worotin, Novogorod-Sevierski, Czernihow.

Country of the Czermiſſi Tartars.

Country of the Morduates or Mordua Tartars, inhabiting the vaſt Deſarts between the D. of Wolodimer, and Little Tartary.

The only conſiderable Iſland belonging to Muſcovy is that call'd I. Morſonovitz or Candenoes lying above Archangel in the Northen Ocean.

AS for the Antient Geography of theſe Four Countries laſt deſcrib'd, the Peninſula of Jutland appertain'd (as hath been already obſerv'd) to Antient Germany, being inhabited by the *Cimbri*, whence it was call'd (*p*) *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, and Cape Scagen at the N. end of it was call'd *Cimbricum Promontorium*.

The Iſles of Zeeland and Funen with the others adjoyning had the common name of *Inſulæ Æmodes*, as alſo *Scandiæ*, given them by the Antients, and were eſteem'd Iſles of Antient Germany, being inhabited

(*p*) Pliny tells us that the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus* was by another name formerly call'd *Cartris*.

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by the German People *Teutoni* call'd also *Codani*, whence the largest of these Isles, known now by the name of Zeeland, was known antiently by the name of *Insula Codanonia*.

Norway with as much of Swedeland as lies W. of the Gulf of Bothnia was by the Antients call'd *Scandinavia*, and sometimes *Baltia*; by the former name it is still frequently denoted, and from the latter the Baltick Sea took its present denomination. Its People were antiently the *Gutæ* in Gothland, *Hilleviones* in Halland, *Sitones* in Norway, which last or rather some part of it is thought to be the I. *Nerigon*, as the Territory of Bergen in Norway is thought to be the I. *Bergos*, mention'd by the Antients. As much of Swedeland as lies E. of the G. of Bothnia, and is now call'd Finland, is thought to have had formerly the name of *Feningia* or *Finningia*, Both *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were antiently esteem'd large Islands, which is an evident proof, that the N. Coasts of Norway and Muscovy were not then (*q*) known.

Livonia

(*q*) So far were the Antients from having made any discovery of the Northern Coasts of the Countries above the Baltick Sea, that they seem to have had but little knowledge of their S. Coasts; insomuch that these Coasts being full of Creeks and Bays, the extent of which inwardly were unkown, they seem thereupon to have esteem'd the portions of Land lying between them as so many distinct Isles. Hence they mention the Isles of *Bergos*, *Nerigon*, *Scandia*, *Scandinavia*, *Baltia*, &c. which are all generally agreed upon by Geographers to have formerly denoted some parts of Present Norway and Sweden. Thus the *I. Bergos* is judg'd to have denoted the Territory of Bergen, which is indeed environ'd with the Sea, so as to make a Peninsula. In like manner the Isle *Nerigon* may be esteem'd to have been the most S. part of Norway lying between the Bay that goes up to Stavanger Westwards; and that which goes up to Agger and Opslo Southwards; and so making likewise a Peninsula. *Scandia* or *Scandinavia* seems to have denoted only the most S. part of Sweden lying East of the Bay last mention'd, namely the Province of Gothland, Halland, and Sconen. For as Sconen is thought to

Livonia together with the S. part of Muſcovy lying within the winding of the R. Don or *Tanais* was a part of Old *Sarmatia Europæa*, which hath already been ſpoken of. All above the R. *Tanais* was *Terra Incognita* to the Antients, who have therefore left a very Confus'd and Fabulous account of the Inhabitants thereof, which they call'd from their Situation *Hyperborei*.

Mountains or Hills of Note in the Countries here deſcrib'd are the Dofrine Hills between Norway and Sweden, antiently call'd *Mons Sevo*, and M.Stolpe or Kameny-Poyas about Siberia, thought by ſome to be the (r) *Riphæi Montes* of the Antients.

The only remarkable Rivers are theſe three (all riſing in Muſcovy) *viz.* *Rha* the Wolga, *Tanais* the Don, and the Great Dwina unknown to the Antients. The firſt runs into the Caſpian Sea, the ſecond into the *Palus Mœotis* or Sea of Zabach, the laſt into the Gulf of the N. Ocean call'd the White Sea.

Lakes

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to be ſo call'd from the old name *Scandia* or *Scania*, ſo Gothland or Gutland is thought to have its name from the old *Gutæ* a People of *Scandia* mention'd by Ptolemy, and Halland from the *Hilleviones* mention'd by Pliny, and ſaid by him to poſſeſs all of *Scandinavia*, that was then known. From this *Scandinavia* or *Scandia* all the Neighbouring Iſles (now making up great part of Denmark, *viz.* Zeeland, Funen, &c.) are call'd by Ptolemy *Inſulæ Scandiæ*. As for *Baltia*, otherwiſe call'd *Baſilia*, it is generally eſteem'd the ſame with *Scandinavia*, though Pliny l. 4. ſeems to have thought the forementioned *Scandinavia*, *Scandia*, and *Baltia*, three diſtinct Iſles.

(r) That the Mountains in Siberia could not be the *Riphæi Montes* of the Antients, is in a manner demonſtrable from the great diſtance between theſe Mountains and the Head of the R. *Tanais*, whereas it was the Univerſal Opinion of the Antients, that the *Tanais* did riſe at the foot of the Riphean Mountains. It will not be denied, but an error of eight or ten Miles in reſpect of diſtance may be conſiſtent with an imperfect knowledge of a Country, remote and ſeldom frequented by Travellers.

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Lakes of Chief Note are the L. Ladoga and L. Onega between Sweden and Muſcovy, the two Largeſt in Europe.

It remains now to ſay ſomewhat of the Sea lying on theſe Countries, which along the N. Coaſt of Muſcovy, as alſo on the N. and W. Coaſts of Norway, is now adays call'd in general the Northern Ocean, and is diſtinguiſh'd into the more peculiar names of the Sea of Norway, and Sea of Muſcovy. Of this laſt, one part lying between Muſcovy and Nova Zemla is call'd the Strait of Weygatz; and another part coming up to Archangel, and making a conſiderable Gulf between the Province of Dwina and Muſcovian Lapland, is call'd the White Sea. The Antients though they did not experimentally know, yet they reaſonably ſuppos'd, that the *Terra Incognita* lying above *Sarmatia Europæa* (as alſo *Scandinavia* and *Feningia*) was bounded Northward by the Ocean, and therefore as they call'd the Inhabitants of the aforeſaid *Terra Incognita* from their ſituation *Hyperborei*, ſo they call'd the Ocean lying upon the N. Coaſt by the name of *Oceanus Hyperboreus*. That large Gulf of the Northern Ocean which ſeparates Sweden (all but Livonia) from Germany and Poland, is call'd in general the Baltick Sea, and by Mariners the Eaſt Sea; the more remarkable parts whereof are the Cattegate or Skagerrack, be-

But an error of eight or ten Degrees (which is the diſtance between the *Tanais* and Siberian Mountains) may, I ſuppoſe, be reaſonably thought utterly inconſiſtent with (any thing that can be call'd in the leaſt degree) Knowledge of the two diſtant Terms or the adjacent Country. Should it be ask'd, where be then the Riphean Mountains, if not in Siberia? it may be truly anſwer'd, no where; theſe being ſome of the Chimerical or Fictious Mountains, wherewith (as well as with Boggs, and Sandy Deſarts, ſee Plutarch's Life of *Theſeus*) the Antients were wont to fill up unknown Countries. And no wonder, if they were eaſily induced to fancy Mountains at the head of the *Tanais*, ſince it is very uſual for Rivers to have their Spring-heads near ſome Mountain.

tween Jutland in Denmark and Halland in Sweden, the Sound and Strait between Sconen and the Isle of Zeeland, the Great Belt or Strait between the I. of Zeeland and the I. Funen, the Little Belt or Strait between the I. Funen and Jutland, the Gulf of Bothnia between W. and E. Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland between Finland and Livonia, the Gulf of Riga between Livonia and Curland. To which may be added the lesser Gulfs of Dantzick and Lubeck. Now it is thought by some, that under the name of *Sinus Codanus* was antiently denoted the whole Baltick Sea; but it seems much more probable, that by it was understood no more than what is now call'd the Cattegate or some part of it about the I. *Codanonia*. For upon supposition that *Scandinavia* and *Feningia* were Islands, the Antients could not well think that the Baltick Sea was a *Sinus* or Gulf, but rather a part of the Main Ocean. And agreeably hereunto, that part of the Baltick Sea which lies on the N. Provinces of Poland and on Livonia in Sweden (all formerly parts of *Sarmatia Europæa*) was antiently stil'd *Oceanus Sarmaticus*, and that which lies on the N. Provinces of Germany *Oceanus Germanicus*; whereas the name of *Oceanus* is hardly to be found ever given to a *Sinus* known to be such, much less to a Part of it, though the name of *Mare* is frequently given to each. In the last place, it is to be here observ'd, that the *Oceanus Hyperboreus* and *Sarmarticus* had upon account of the Coldness of their Climes, and the effects consequent thereupon, the names of *Oceanus*(*f*) *Cronius*, *Glacialis*, with several others of like importance, attributed to them by the Antients.

(*f*) It was call'd *Cronius* from the Planet κρόνος or Saturn, which was suppos'd to preside over this Northern Part of the World, or else upon the account of some other Fabulous Story, concerning which see Eustathius's Notes on Dionysius Afer's Perieg. v. 32. The other names of like Importance are such as *Mare* (*Amalchium* or *Almachium*, which is as much as) *Concretum*, *Congelatum*, (*Mori-marusa* or) *Mare Mortuum*, *Mare Pigrum*, &c.

CHAP. XII.

Of Antient and Present Asia in General.

ASIA is the Eastern and Largest Part of the Old Continent. Whether to the N. and N.E. it joins on to the Terra Arctica, or is separated from it by any part of the Northern Ocean, is not yet discovered. It is bounded Eastward by the Main Eastern or Pacifick Ocean, lying between it and America, and (*t*) unknown to the Antients; Southward by the Indian Ocean, which as it was the *Oceanus Eous* known to the Antients, so it is still accounted at least part of the Eastern Ocean; Westward from Africk by the *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez (*u*) lying between them, and from Europe by the Bounds already mention'd in the description of Europe in general.

It was antiently distinguish'd into two general parts, *Asia major* and *Asia minor*. The former comprehended all but the Peninsula between the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas, which made up the latter in its (*x*) largest extent or signification. It may for the more easily remembring the general Situation of its Countries be better distinguish'd into three general Parts, *viz.*

(*t*) See the second Note belonging to the following Chapter.

(*u*) This Isthmus is so call'd from the Town Suez seated in it on Red Sea.

(*x*) There are some who take *Asia Minor* in a much narrower sense, so as to be the same with *Asia propria*, which was only a Part of *Asia Minor* largely taken, as will appear from Chapter xiv.

Northern Asia containing
- At Present { Great Tartary, Georgia } Ch. T. { Astracan. Teflis.
- Antiently { *Scythia Asiatica*, *Sogdiana*. *Albania*, *Iberia*, *Colchis*.

Middle Asia containing
- at Present { Turky in Asia, Ch. T. Bagdat, Bursa. Persia, Ch. T. Ispahan. Empire of the Mogul in the E. Indies Ch. T. Agra. China, Ch. T. Pekin.
- Antiently { *Asia minor*. *Armenia*. *Syria*. *Mesopotamia*. *Babylonia*. *Persis*. *Susiana*. / *Assyria*. *Media*. *Parthia*. *Hyrcania*. *Bactriana*. *Aria*. *Arachosia*. / *Drangiana*. *Gedrosia*. *Caramania*. N. part of *India*. *Serica* or Country of the *Seres*. *Sinæ*.

Southern Asia containing both at Present and Antiently
- Arabia *Arabia*, Ch. T. at present Medina, Mecca.
- The two Peninsula's of *India*, or the E. Indies, Ch. T. at present Goa in the W. Peninsula, Pegu in the Eastern Prov.

Among the Asiatick Islands the Chief are

In the
- Eastern Ocean, the Japan Isles.
- Indian Ocean, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Ceylon *Taprobana*.
- Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus *Cyprus*, Rhodes *Rhodes*.
- Egean Sea or Archiphelago, Scio *Chius*, Samo *Samus*, Metelin *Lesbus*.

The Chief Mountains of Asia are those which went antiently by the names of *Taurus*, *Imaus*, and *Caucasus*. The first, beginning in *Pamphylia* a Province in *Asia Minor*, runs Eastward through all Asia dividing it into two parts, Northern and Southern; the second lies in *Scythia* or Great Tartary; the third between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

The two Chief Capes are Cape Razalgate at the S. E. point of Arabia, and Cape Comorin at the South end of the W. Peninsula of India.

The

The Chief Straits are those of the Sonde or Sunda between the Isles of Sumatra and Java, the Straits of Malacca between Malacca and Sumatra, the Straits of Ormus between the Ocean and *Sinus Persicus* or Gulf of Balsora; the Straits of Mecca or Babel-Mandel between the Ocean and *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea.

The Chief Gulfs are the two just now mention'd together with *Sinus Gangeticus* Bay of Bengal, and *Sinus Magnus* Bay of Siam in the E. Indies. The Antients usually reckon'd *Mare Caspium* or *Hyrcanum* (now Sea of Sala or Bachu between Georgia Tartary and Persia) as the *Sinus* or Gulf, but it may be more properly esteem'd a very great Lake, as having no visible communication with the Sea.

The Chief Rivers are the *Ganges* and *Indus* in the E. Indies, the *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both rising in Armenia, all known to the Antients by the same names; the Wolga or *Rha* of the Antients rising in Europe and running into the Caspian Sea. To which may be added Oby, Lena, Amur, Helum (z) in Great Tartary.

(z) The River Helum is thought to be the same with the R. Quentunge or Schengal.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Antient Scythia, India, Persis, Media, Parthia, &c. together with Present Great Tartary, India or the East Indies, Persia, China, &c.

GReat Tartary is the most Northern and Largest Country of Asia, being bounded Westward by Muscovy; S. by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, Persia and India; S.E. by China. Its N.E. and N. Boundaries are not yet known.

It may be distinguish'd into two general Parts, *viz.*

Northen Tartary belonging to the Muscovites, and containing these Provinces or People, *viz.*
- Astracan, Circassia, Bolgar } Ch. T. { Astracan. Azoph. Bolgar.
- Casan, Siberia, Samoiedes } Partly; the other parts ly in Europe.
- Toebinsi, Tongoesi, &c. Ch. T. Jenisieskoy, Bratskoy, Selenginskoy, Nipchou.

South Tartary under several Chams or Princes and containing the Countries of
- Kalmucks Black and White.
- Mungalia or Country of the Monguls.
- Usbeck or Zagatay, Ch. T. Bochor, Cath, Samarcand.
- Camul, Cascar, Tangut, Ch. T. the same.
- Thibet (*a*) { Little, Ch. T. Thibet. Great, Ch. T. Lassa.
- Bogdoi Tartars (*b*)

(*a*) Some place here a Kingdom or Country call'd Turchestan, which others will have to be the same with Thibet.

(*b*) These are also called the Chinese Tartars, as being Subject to the Present Emperor of China, who is a Descendant of that Cham or Prince of the Bogdoi Tartars, which invaded and overcame China.

Within

Within the Bounds of Great Tartary lay formerly *Scythia Asiatica* and *Sogdiana*. Of which *Sogdiana* contain'd Usbeck or Zagatay; as much of the rest of Great Tartary as was known to the Antients, was comprehended under *Scythia Asiatica*, which was distinguish'd into Three Parts, *Scythia extra Imaum* to the East, *Scythia intra Imaum* to the West, and *Sarmatia Asiatica* lying between the *Tanais*, *Rha*, *Mare Caspium* and *Euxinum*, and so containing the Present Country of the Circassian Tartars. Among the People of *Scythia intra Imaum* were the *Sassones*, (from whom some will have the Saxons in Germany to be descended,) the *Sacæ*, and *Massagetæ* on the Confines of India. Among the People of *Sarmatia Asiatica* were the *Turcæ*, from whom the Present Turks are thought to be descended, and the *Amazones*, who afterwards settled themselves upon the R. *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*.

The Chief Rivers of this Country are *Rha* the Wolga, *Juxartes* the Chesel, and *Oxus*, all three running into the Caspian Sea; the Oby, Lena, Amur, and Helum, the two former suppos'd to run into the N. Ocean, the two latter into the Eastern.

CHina is bounded Northward and W. with Great Tartary, S. with India or the East Indies; Eastward with the Great Eastern or Pacifick Ocean. It is divided into two general parts, *viz.*

Catay or Northern China (containing seven Provinces) Ch. T. PEKIN, Taiywen, Sigan, Cinan, Caifung, Chingtu, Leaoyang.

Mangy or South China (containing nine Provinces) Ch. T. Yuchang, Nanking, Hangcheu, Nanchang, Focheu, Quangcheu or Canton, Queilin, Yunnan, Queiyang.

Under China is usually comprehended the Peninsula of Corea, lying to the N. E. of Catay or the Northern Provinces of China, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Cangi. It is under its own King

King who is Tributary to the Emperor of China, and its capital City is Siot.

The Chief Isles commonly esteemed as belonging to China are the Isle Formosa (of which more by and by) and the Isle Haynan.

As for the Antient Geography of this Country, the N. Part of China or Catay was antiently inhabited by the *Seres*; the South part with the adjoyning part of the Indies by the *Sinæ*, from which it is generally thought the present name of China was deriv'd; the Coasts or Eastern part of China was unknown to the Antients, who beyond the *Sinæ* placed (c) *Terra Incognita*, which some of them suppos'd to run S. of the *Mare Indicum* in one continued Tract, so as to join Asia and Africa together.

TO the East of China lies Japan, under which name is comprehended the (suppos'd) I. of Niphon with several other lesser Isles, Ch. T. MEACO, Yedo, both in the I. Niphon.

And here again mention is to be made of the Isle Formosa, forasmuch as we are informed by a native thereof (who is converted to Christianity, and hath since his coming into England published an Account of his Country) that it is now and hath been for some Years Tributary to the Emperor of Japan, and not to the Emperor of China, as hath been usually believed

(c) That the N. parts of Great Tartary and E. parts of China were unknown to the Antients, is evident from Ptolemy. Indeed Pliny and some others make mention of *Oc. Scythicus* Northwards, and *Sericus* Eastwards, which is thought by some to be an Argument on the other side. But it should be consider'd, that the Antients being of opinion, that the Earth was surrounded by the Ocean, hence they probably concluded, that the N. Ocean did touch upon some part of *Scythia*, and the E. Ocean upon *Serica*, and therefore upon this probable Hypothesis (not upon any experimental knowledge) they made use of the aforesaid Denominations of the Ocean.

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by Europeans. It is (as the ſame Author informs us) one of the moſt pleaſant of all the Aſiatick Iſles; and for that reaſon called by the Natives in their own Language *Gad-Avia* (from *Gad* beautiful, and *Avia* an Iſle) and agreeably to the ſame importance by the Chineſe *Pak-Ando*, (under which name it is ſet down in ſome Maps) and likewiſe by us Engliſh and ſome other Europeans I. Formoſa, and by the French Belle Iſle.

INdia commonly call'd the Eaſt Indies (to diſtinguiſh it from America, commonly call'd the W. Indies) is bounded Northward by Great Tartary, Eaſtward by the ſame again and China, Southward by the Indian Sea, and Weſtward by Perſia. It may be divided into three general parts,

Indoſtan or the Empire of the Great Mogul, which takes up the North part of India, and is ſaid to be divided into nineteen general Governments, among the Provinces whereof that of Bengal is moſt famous and lies upon the inmoſt part of the Gulf, to which it gives name. Ch. T. of this Empire are DELLY, Agra, Lahor, Cabul in the inland Provinces; Cambay, Surat, Amedabath, and Diu on the S. W. Coaſt.

Weſtern Peninſula ſurrounded by the Sea, excepting to the North, where it joins on to the Great Mogul's Country. It is divided into five parts,

Kingdom of Viſapour	Viſapour; Goa belonging to the Portugueſe
Coaſt of Malabar	Calicut; Cochin, Cananor, Coulan, the three laſt belonging to the Dutch.
Coaſt of Coromandel	Madure; Fort St. George belonging to the Engliſh, Pondichery to the French, Nepanatan to the Dutch, Trinquebar to the Danes.
Kingdom of Biſnagar	Biſnagar, Narſinga; Maliapur or St. Thomas belonging to the Portugueſe, Pullicat to the Dutch.

Kingdom of Golconda { Golconda. Masulipatan, Coulour, Raolconde, Orixa.

The Eastern Peninsula surrounded likewise by the Indian Sea, excepting Northward, where it joins to Tartary and China. It may be distinguish'd into three parts,

N. Part containing the Kingdoms of Pegu, Martaban, Aracan, Ava, Brema, Tipra, Ch. T. the same.

S. Part containing the Kingdoms of Siam, Ch. T. Siam, and Malacca in the Peninsula denominated from it.

E. Part containing the Kingdoms of { Tunquin, Ch. T. Tunquin, Kecio. Cochinchina, Ch. T. Sinoe. Camboya, Ch. T. Camboya.

The two Chief Rivers of *India* or the E. Indies are *Indus* and *Ganges*, by the latter of which the Antients distinguish'd *India* into two Parts, *viz. India intra Gangem* on the W. and *India extra Gangem* on the E. What is now call'd the Peninsula of Malacca is generally suppos'd the Old *Aurea Chersonesus*. Among the several People of Old *India*, the Chief were the *Brachmanes* or Indian Philosophers, and *Gangaridæ*; among the Cities the Chief was *Nissa* or *Nyssa*.

No more needs be said concerning the Antient or Present Denominations either of the Indian Ocean or any Part thereof, than what hath been already said in this or the foregoing Chapter. I proceed therefore to take notice of the Islands, wherewith it abounds, and of which the Chief are these, *viz.*

In the main E. Ocean { **The Ladrone Islands, commonly reckon'd fourteen, lying from North to South, among which is the Isle Guam seated about the middle of them.**

Over

Over against the Eastern Peninsula of India:

- The Philippine Islands or Manilles, being very many in number, some reckoning 1100, some 1200; of which the Chief are the I. Manilla or Lucon, and the I. Mindanao, Ch. T. the same.
- The Molucca Isles distinguish'd into the:
  - Eastern, containing I. Gilolo, Ch. T. the same; I. Ceram, Ch. T. Cumbello; I. Amboina, Ch. T. the same; Isles of Banda being many small Isles so nam'd from the largest of them, *&c.*
  - Western, containing I. Celebes or Macassar, Ch. T. the same; with several other small Isles.
  - Southern, containing I. Timor, I Ende or Flores, *&c.*
- The Isles of the Sound, whereof the Chief are:
  - Borneo I. Ch. T. the same.
  - Sumatra I. *Taprobana*, Ch. T. Achem, Jamby, Indepore.
  - Java I. Ch. T. Batavia, Bantam, belonging to the Dutch; Mataran belonging to the King of Mataran.

Over-against W. Peninsula:

- I. Ceylan or Ceylon at the S. end of the W. Peninsula of India, Ch. T. Candia, Colombo. This is generally esteem'd to be the old (*d*) *Taprobana*.
- Maldive Isles counted 12000 in number.

(*d*) Tho' the I. Ceylon is generally lookt on to be the old *Taprobana*, upon account of its Longitude and Situation in respect to Cape *Cory* or Comorrin agreeing well enough to that assign'd to *Taprobana* by Ptolemy; yet forasmuch as Ptolemy places *Taprobana* under the Equator, and reaching thence to 12°. 30′. N. Latitude, and to 2°. 30′, S. Latitude of the Equator, which Situation doth by no means agree to that of *Ceylon*, but doth in some measure to that of Sumatra, and almost exactly to that of the Maldive Isles; hence some Learned men conceive *Taprobana* to be Sumatra, others the Maldive Isles, which they suppose to have been formerly one continued Isle. But in all probability they were then as now, being the 1278 Isles mention'd by Ptolemy lying before *Taprobana*, the Latitude and Longitude there assign'd to these suiting well enough to the Maldive Isles. Not to add, that the Maldive Isles ly West of Cape *Cory*, whereas Ptolemy makes *Taprobana* lie East of it. And here after all, by way of Confirmation of the Opinion generally receiv'd, it may not be useless to observe, that, as Ceylon is now a-days, so *Taprobana* was formerly remarkable on account of its Elephants, as appears from *Dionysius* his *Periegesis* v. 593, or else v. 1561. of the *Periegesis* lately published, of which a short account is given in the Preface belonging to this Treatise.

It remains now to set down the Chief Streights of East India, which are most proper for this place, as relating to the Isles as well as to the Continent of this Country. And these are the Streights of the Sunde and the Streights of Malacca above mention'd; the Streight of Sincapore adjoyning to the Streight of Malacca at the bottom of the Peninsula of that Name; the Streight of Macassar near the Town of that name in the Isle Celebes; the Streight of Minar at the bottom of the Western Peninsula of the Indian Continent, between it and the Isle Ceylon, or rather the I. Minar, a very small Island lying W. of Ceylon; and the Streight of Palambuan near the Town Palambuan on the Eastern Point of the Island Java.

PErsia is bounded to the N. with Great Tartary and the Caspian Sea, to the E. with the Empire of the Great Mogul, to the S. with the (Indian or more peculiarly) Persian Sea and G. of Balsora, to the W. with the Asiatick Turky and Georgia. It is divided into many Provinces, the number whereof is not agreed upon among Geographers. Ch. T. to the N. ISPAHAN or HISPAHAM, Tauris, Caswin, Herat, Candahor, Ferhabad, Scamachie, Derbent, Bachu, the four last on the Caspian Sea; to the S. Sus, Shiras, Lar, Gombru, Jasques.

Within the compass of Present Persia were antiently contain'd these Countries, *viz.*

Northw. toward the Caspian Sea and M. Taurus.	*Media*	Chief Towns	*Ecbatana*, *Cyropolis*. The *Caspii* were a famous People of *Media*.
	Parthia		*Hecatompylus*.
	Hyrcania		*Hyrcania*.
	Margiana		*Antiochia*, afore call'd *Alexandria*, afterwards *Seleucia*.
	Bactriana		*Bastra*, *Maracanda* Samarcand.
	Paropamisis		*Naulibis*.
	Arachosia		*Arachotus*, *Alexandria*.
	Aria		*Aria*, *Bitaxa*.

Southw.

Southw. toward the Indian or Persian Sea	*Drangiana*, *Gedrosia*, *Carmania*, *Persis* or *Persia* properly so call'd, *Susiana*	Chief Towns	*Ariaspe*, *Prophthasia*. *Parsis*, *Arbis*, *Cuni*. *Carmana*. *Persepolis* Chilminar. *Susa* Sus. The *Elymæi* were a People of *Susiana*.

ON the N. W. of Persia, between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, is contain'd Present Georgia, the most noted Province whereof is Mengrelia on the Euxine Sea, where lay the antient *Colchis*, Ch. T. Teflis, Zagen, Cotatis.

VVithin this Country lay formerly

On the Caspian Sea	*Albania*	Ch. T.	*Albania*.
On the Euxine Sea	*Colchis*		*Phasis*.
In the Middle	*Iberia*		*Artanissa*.

The Chief Mountains of this Country are *Caucasus* and *Corax*; the Chief Rivers *Phasis* and *Cyrus*; all best known to us Europeans by the same old names.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Antient Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, Arabia, &c. together with Present Turky in Asia, and Arabia.

TUrky in Asia is bounded N. by the Black Sea and Georgia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean Sea, Archipelago, and Sea of Marmora. It is said to consist of four general Parts, *viz.*

Anatolia or Natolia largely taken, containing all the Peninsula lying between the Black and Mediterr. Seas, and said to be distinguish'd into these four Provinces
- Natolia proper, containing all the W. part of the aforesaid Peninsula from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Ch. T. Bursa, Smyrna, Angury, Sinopi, Comidia or Nicomidia, Isnich or Nice, Scutari, Epheso, Sardis, Milazzo, Fochia.
- Caramania E. of Natolia proper on the Mediterranean Sea, Ch. T. Cogni, Satalia.
- Amasia E. of Natolia proper on the Euxine Sea, Ch. T. Amasia, Trebisonde.
- Aladulia adjoyning to Amasia, and Caramania E. Ch. T. Marash on the Euphrates, Ajazo or *Issus* on the Gulf of the same name.

Turcomania E. of Natolia, Ch. T. Erzerum, Kars, Van.

Diarbeck S. of Turcomania, Ch. T. Mosul, Bir, Diarbeckir, Bagdat, Balsora or Bassora. In the confines of Turcomania and Diarbeck lies Curdistan, part whereof is under the Turk, part under its own Emir or Prince, the Capital of which last is Betlis.

Syria W. of Diarbeck, lying along the most Eastern part of the Mediter. Sea, and said to contain the
- Government of Aleppo, Ch. T. Aleppo, Scanderoon.
- Gov. of Damascus, Ch. T. Damascus, Jerusalem, Naplouse, Jafa.
- Gov. of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli. Gaza is said to be under its own Prince, who is Tributary to the Grand Seignior.

VVithin

WIthin the compaſs of Preſent Turky in Aſia were formerly comprehended theſe ſeveral Countries, namely, *Aſia minor*, *Syria*, *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia*, *Aſſyria*, *Babylonia*, with part of *Arabia*.

Aſia minor was much the ſame with what is above ſaid to be now call'd in a large ſenſe Natolia, foraſmuch as it contain'd all the ſeveral Countries lying in the Peninſula, between the *Pontus Euxinus* Northward, *Boſphorus Thracicus*, *Propontis*, *Helleſpontus*, *Mare Ægeum* Weſtward, and the Mediterranean Sea Southward, which were theſe following, *viz.*

In Natolia Proper:

- *Pontus* (by which name was primarily denoted all the N. Coaſt of *Aſia minor*, part whereof was afterwards laid to *Cappadocia*, and part to *Galatia*, under the names of *Pontus Cappadocicus* and *Galaticus*; the remaining part Weſtward retain'd the name of *Pontus* ſimply, or elſe *Pontus*) *proprius* between the R. *Parthenius* and *Sangarius*, Ch. T. *Heraclea Pontica*, *Dioſpolis*.
- *Bithynia* S. and W. of *Pontus*, on the *Propontis*, *Boſph. Thracicus*, and *Pontus Euxinus*, Ch. T. *Chalcedon* Scutari, *Nicomedia* Comidia, *Nicæa* Iſnich, *Pruſia* Burſa. *Pontus* and *Bithynia* were made one Province by the Romans.
- *Galatia* (*e*) E. of the former upon the *Pontus Euxinus*, comprehending *Pontus Galaticus*, *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia propria*, *Iſauria* and part of *Piſidia*. Its Chief People were the *Heneti* and *Chalybes*. Ch. T. *Sinope* Sinopi. *Amiſus*, *Therma*, *Peſſinus* call'd alſo *Dindymene* and *Cybele*.

(*e*) *Galatia* was ſo call'd from ſome Gauls, who came thither (as is ſaid) out of Italy after the Burning of Rome, and having driven out or ſubdued the Phrygians and Paphlagonians, ſettled here themſelves, intermingled with ſome Greeks, whence the Country is ſometime called *Gallogræcia* or *Græcogallia*.

In

In Amasia & part of Caramania — *Cappadocia* (*f*) bounded N. by the Euxine Sea, E. by *Armenia*, S. by *Cilicia*, W. by *Galatia*. It contain'd several Regions, among which was *Lycaonia*. Its Chief People were the *Heniochi*. Ch. T. *Comana Pontica*, *Neocæsarea*, *Sebastia*, *Diocæsarea*, *Maza*, call'd also *Cæsarea*, *Iconium* Cogni, *Laranda*, *Trapezus* Trebisonde, *Amasia* Amasia.

In Natolia proper — *Asia* (*g*) *propria* between *Bithynia* Northw. Ægean Sea Westward, Mediterr. Sea and *Lycia* Southw. and *Galatia* Eastward, containing

- *Phrygia* distinguish'd into
  - *Minor* on the Ægean Sea and Hellespont, call'd also *Troas*, Ch. T. *ILIUM* or *TROIA*, *Troas* or *Alexandria*.
  - *Major* in the inland parts beyond *Mysia*, Ch. T. *Synnada*; *Celænæ* call'd afterward *Apamia Cibotis*.
- *Mysia* between the two *Phrygia's*, and distinguish'd likewise into
  - *Minor* on the *Propontis* and *Hellespontus*, Ch. T. *Cyzicus*, *Parium*, *Lampsacus*, *Abydus*, *Dardanum*.
  - *Major* on the Ægean Sea, Ch. T. *Antandros*, *Adramyttium* Andramiti, *Pergamus*, *Trajanopolis*, *Alyda*.
- *Lydia* S. of *Mysia* and *Phrygia*, Ch. Th. *Sardes* Sardis, *Thyatira*, *Philadelphia*. Under *Lydia* is sometimes comprehended, as being once its Maritime parts,
  - *Æolis*, Ch. T. *Cuma*, *Phocæa*, Fochia, *Elea*.
  - *Jonia*, Ch. T. *Ephesus* Epheso, *Smyrna* Smyrna, *Clazomenæ*, *Teos*, *Lebedus*, *Colophon*.
- *Caria* S. of *Lydia*, Ch. T. *Miletus*, Milazzo, *Myndus*, *Tripolis*, *Laodicea*, *Antiochia*, *Magnesia*, *Priene*, *Alabanda*, *Stratonice*.
  - Under *Caria* is sometimes comprehended as being once a part of it.
  - *Doris*, Ch. T. *Halicarnassus*, *Cnidus*.

(*f*) Herodotus tells us that the Cappadocians had that name given them by the Persians, whereas they were contained by the Greeks under the name of Syrians. Lib. 1. c. 72. & lib. 7 c. 72. Ed. Lond.

(*g*) The Proconsular Asia was the Asia properly so called; whence it comes to pass that *Asia propria* at several times had several acceptations, according to the various alterations of the limits of the Proconsular Asia. The *Asia propria* above set down is that so called in the time of Ptolemy, being the same with the Proconsular Asia constituted by Augustus and continued in the days of Antoninus Pius, as this was the same with the Asia of the Romans mentioned by Cicero Orat. pro Flacco. In

In Natolia prop. { *Lycia* bounded W. and N. by *Asia propria*, E. by *Pamphylia*, S. by part of the Mediterranean Sea, call'd from it *Mare Lycium*, Ch. T. *Patara* Patara, *Andriace*, *Telmessus*.

In Caramania and part of Aladulia. { *Pamphylia* E. of *Lycia* on part of the Mediterranean Sea, call'd from it *Mare Pamphylium*. It contain'd the Regions of *Carbalia* and the other part of *Pisidia*. Its Ch. T. were *Side*, *Termessus*, *Perga*, *Antiochia*, and *Seleucia*, the two last in *Pisidia*.
Cilicia E. of *Pamphylia* between M. *Taurus* which separated it from *Cappadocia*, and part of the Mediterranean Sea, hence call'd *Mare Cilicium*, Ch. T. *Selenus*, *Pompeiopolis* call'd before *Solæ*, *Mallus*, *Issus* Ajazzo, *Tarsus*.

ARmenia was bounded W. by *Cappadocia*; N. by *Cappadocia* again, *Colchis Iberia*, and *Albania*; E. by the Caspian Sea and *Media*; S. by *Mesopotamia* and *Assyria*. It was divided by the R. *Euphrates* into two parts, viz.

Major (now Turcomania) lying E. of *Euphrates* Ch. T. *Artaxata*, *Tigranocerta*.

Minor (now great part of Aladulia) lying W. of *Euphrates* Ch. T. *Nicopolis*, *Satala*, *Melitene*.

MEsopotamia (how Diarbeck proper) lay S. of *Armenia major*, taking its Name from its Situation between the two R. *Euphrates* Westwards and *Tigris* Eastwards. Ch. T. *Edessa*, *Nisibis*, (each of which was sometime called *Antiochia*), *Seleucia* thought to be Bagdat, *Carræ*, *Nicephorium*, *Labbana*.

ASsyria (*h*) (now a part of Diarbeck largely taken, and said to be called by the Turks Arzerum) lay E. of the R. *Tigris*, having therefore *Mesopotamia* to the West, *Armenia major* to the North,

(*h*) By *Assyria* is here meant that properly so called, not the Body of the Assyrian Empire, which contained *Mesopotamia*, *Chaldæa*, &c.

Media to the East, and *Susiana* to the South, Ch. T. *Ninus* near Mosul, *Ctesiphon*, *Arbela*.

CHaldæa (*i*) or *Babylonia* was bounded N. by *Mesopotamia*, E. by *Susiana*, S. by the *Sinus Persicus*, W. by *Arabia Deserta*, Ch. T. *BABYLON*, *Urchoa*, *Borsippa*, *Teredon* throught to be Balsora.

SYria was bounded N. by *Cappadocia* and *Armenia minor*; E. by the *Euphrates*, by which it was separated from *Mesopotamia* (as far as the Town *Thapsacus*) and afterwards by *Arabia deserta*; S. by *Arabia Petræa*, W. by the same again, Egypt, Part of the Mediterranean Sea (called from hence *mare Syriacum*) and *Cilicia*. It was divided into four Parts, viz.

Syria Propria lying between *Cilicia*, *Armenia*, *Mesopotamia Cœlesyria*, *Phœnicia*, and the Mediterranean Sea. It was distinguished into several Regions denominated chiefly from their Ch. T. *Antiochia* surnamed *Epidaphnes*, *Seleucia*, *Apamia*, *Chalybon*, *Chalcis*, *Cyrrus* (together with *Hierapolis* or *Bombyce*, and *Berræa*, of which some suppose the former, others the latter to be the present Aleppo, *Zeugma*, all lying in *Cyrristica* or the Region of *Cyrrus*,) *Samosata* in the Region of *Comagene*.

Phœnicia on the Sea Coast below *Syria propria* between the R. *Chersens* and *Eleutherus*, Ch. T. *Syrus*, *Sidon* Said †, *Ptolemais* Acri †, *Berytus* Baruti †, *Byblus*, *Botrys*, *Tripolis* Tripoli.

Palæstina on the Sea Coast below *Phœnicia*, down to *Arabia*, distinguished into

- *Idumæa* Ch. T. *Gaza* Gaza.
- *Judæa* Ch. T. *Hierosolyma*, (afterwards called *Ælia Capitolina*.) Jerusalem, *Ascalon*, *Azotus* Ashdod †, *Jamnia*, *Joppa* Jafa, *Hierichus* Jericho †.
- *Samaria* Ch. T. *Samaria* called also *Sebaste*, *Neapolis* Naplouse, *Gamala*, *Apollonia*.
- *Galilæa* Ch. T. *Turris Stratonis*, call'd afterwards *Cæsarea Stratonis* or *Palæstinæ*, *Julias*, *Tiberias*.
- *Peræa* beyond or E. of the R. Jordan Ch. T *Machærus*.

(*i*) Some make *Chaldæa* to be only a Province of *Babylonia*, but this seems only to imply that some one Part of *Chaldæa* was more properly so called, from which the Name was afterwards extended to the Whole.

Cale

Cæle or *Cava Syria*, E. of the former and so called as lying under the M. *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*, Ch. T. *Damascus* Damascus †, *Heliopolis*, *Abyla*, *Laodicea* surnamed *Scabiosa*, *Scythopolis*, *Palmyra*.

The chief Mountains within the compass of Turky in Asia are, besides *Taurus* already mentioned, those known by the old names of, *Antitaurus* in *Armenia minor*, *Dindymus* in *Galatia*, *Olympus* in and about *Mysia major*, *Ida* in *Mysia minor* or between it and *Troas*, *Tmolus* in the Confines of *Lydia* and *Phrygia major*, *Cadmus* in the Confines of *Phrygia major* and *Lycia*, *Latmus* in *Caria*, *Chimæra* in *Lycia*, *Amanus* between *Cilicia* and *Syria*, (a narrow Passage in which last was called *Pylæ* or *Portæ Ciliciæ*, *Syriacæ*, and *Amanicæ*,) *Niphates* between *Armenia major* and *Mesopotamia*.

The chief Rivers are those antiently called *Halys*, *Iris* and *Thermodon* in *Cappadocia*; *Parthenius*, *Sangarius*, and *Ascanius* in *Pontus* and *Bithynia*; *Scamander* and *Simois* in *Troas*; *Caycus*, *Hermus* with *Pactolus*, *Caystrus*, and *Mæander* in or about *Lydia*; *Jordanes* in *Palestina*, *Orontes* in *Syria Propria*; *Tigris* and *Euphrates* both rising in *Armenia major*, and having joined Streams on the S. E. of *Mesopotamia*, falling at length into the *Sinus Persicus*.

The chief Isles belonging to Turky in Asia are

In Mediter. Sea or S. Coast of *Asia minor* or Natolia.	Cyprus *Cyprus*, Ch. T. at present Nicosia, Famagosta; antiently *Salamis*, and *Paphos*. Rhodes *Rhodus*, Ch. T. antiently *Lindus*, *Camirus* and *Jalysus*, which last was afterwards called *Rhodus* now Rhodes, still the Ch. T. of the Isle, from which the neighbouring parts of the Mediterr. Sea was called formerly *Mare Rhodium*.
Between Rhodes and Crete	Scarpanto *Carpathus*, Ch. T. the same.

In Æg. Sea or Archipelago W. of Natolia.	Stampalia *Astypalea*, Lango *Coos* or *Cos*, Palmosa *Patmos*, Nicaria *Icaria*, Samo *Samos*, Scio *Scius*, Metelin *Lesbus*, Tenedo *Tenedus*, Ch. T. the same.

ARabia (the only Country of Asia that remains to be described) is bounded N. by Turky in Asia; E. by the Gulf of Balsora or *Sinus Persicus*; S. by part of the main Southern Ocean, called formerly *M. Erythræum* or *Rubrum*; W. by the *Sinus Persicus* or Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez. As it still retains its old name, so the antient division thereof into *Arabia Petræa*, *Arabia Deserta* and *Arabia Felix* is still best known, and generally used by Geograpers. It's more known People were the *Nomades* and *Scenitæ* in *Arabia Deserta*, *Nabathæi* in *Petræa*, *Sabæi* and *Sarraceni* in *Felix*. Its Ch. T. at present are Mecca, Medina, Aden with Mocha, Amanzirifdin with Mascat, Vodena, Mascalat, and Elcatif, together with Anah on the Euphrates. Its chief Towns Antiently were *Petra* in *Arabia Petræa*; *Badeo*, *Muza*, *Ocelis* upon the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Arabia* and *Cana* upon the *mare Rubrum*; *Gerra* upon the *Mare Persicum*; in the Inland *Saba*, *Manambis*, all lying in *Arabia Felix*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Sacred or Bible Geography.

HAving gone through the description of Asia according to its principal Divisions, *&c.* mention'd by Heathen VWriters, it seems convenient to proceed immediately to the Sacred Geography thereof. And because this Part of the Old VWorld was the Chief Seat of those Actions that are Recorded in the

the Bible, as also because the Countries and other Places of Europe and Africk taken notice of in Scripture are too few to deserve a distinct Account by themselves, it hath therefore been judg'd best to dispatch the whole Bible-Geography in this place, that so it may be the better apprehended, lying all together under one view.

Now Sacred Geography respects the History either of the Old or New Testament. The Geography of the Old Testament may be reduc'd to Three principle Heads, forasmuch as it respects, either the Antediluvian World, or the first Plantation of the World after the Flood by the three Sons of Noah (Shem, Ham, and Japhet,) and their Children, or else the Changes that were afterwards introduc'd by the Posterity of Abraham and his Kinsman Lot.

As for the Antediluvian World, the Bible gives but a very short Geographical Account thereof, taking notice only of the Situation of the Garden of *Eden*, (concerning which more conveniently at the end of this Chapter,) of the Land of *Nod* lying East of it, and the City *Enoch* built by Cain in the Land of *Nod*. For this reason Sacred Geography may be in a manner esteem'd to begin from the Plantation of the Earth after the Flood, which comes now to be spoken of.

The Family of Shem (which is begun with, as lying all in Asia) peopled most of Persia and India, with a considerable part of Turky in Asia, as will appear from a particular enumeration of the several Countries mention'd in Holy Scripture, and denominated from some of the Posterity of Shem, *viz.*

Ophir most probably conjectur'd to be part of India or the E. Indies, *viz.* the *Aurea Chersonesus* of the Heathen.

Havilah suppos'd to comprehend the W. parts of *Susiana* lying in Persia on the R. *Tygris* with the adjoyning parts of *Carmania*.

Elam probably thought to contain the inland parts of *Susiana* about the Royal City and Palace of *Shushan* (Dan. viii. 2.) the *Susa* of the Heathen, together with the adjoyning Province of *Persis*

or

or *Persia propria*, so call'd undoubtedly from the Oriental word *Paras* (denoting an Horseman) which is first met with in the Prophecies of Ezechiel and Daniel, the Country being all along before denoted in Scripture by the word *Elam*, as the Inhabitants thereof are likewise in the N. T. Acts ii. 9.

Assh'ur or *Assyria* primarily and properly so call'd, into which Nimrod (descended from Ham, another Son of Noah) is said to come and build *Nineveh* call'd *Ninus* by the Heathens, *Rehoboth*, *Calah*, and *Besen*. Gen. x. 11, 12.

Aram, generally render'd *Syria*, not that it was the same with what is above said to be call'd by the Heathens *Syria*, but because it contain'd some portion of *Syria propria* and *Cœlesyria*, two parts of Syria abovemention'd, as it did also *Mesopotamia*, this last being stil'd by way of distinction *Aram* (*Naharaim*, i. e.) between the two Rivers. *Padan-Aram* seems to be the peculiar name of the more fertile part of *Aram-Naharaim* (wherein stood *Haran* or *Charran* the City of Nahor) imposed to distinguish this part from the barren part of *Aram-Naharaim* lying to the South West and adjoining to *Arabia deserta*, and on account of its like barrenness of soil comprehended under the name of *Arabia* by some Writers, particularly by Xenophon in his book entitled Κύρου ἀνάβασις. Lib. 1. Cap. 4. Edit. Oxon. *Aram-Dammesek*, *Aram Zobah*, *Aram-Maachah*, &c. render'd in our Translation *Syria* (or Syrians) of *Damascus*, *Zobah*, *Maachah*, &c. were so many distinct Sovereignties, distinguish'd one from the other by adding the name of their Capital City to the general name of *Aram* or *Syria*. Within the Bounds of which is likewise reckon'd the Kingdom of *Geshur*, 2 Sam. 15. 8.

Land of *Uz* (*k*), lying S. of *Syria* of Damascus, and perhaps including at first all that lay between the Land of *Canaan* W. and the Land of *Cush* E. and Southward, so that it contain'd *Palæstina* or *Judæa Peræa* and the lower part of *Cœlesyria*, with the adjoyning parts of *Arabia Deserta* and *Petræa*.

Lud or *Lydia*, an antient Province of *Asia minor*.

The

(*k*) Some make three distinct Lands of *Uz*, one bordering S. of *Damascus*, so called from Uz a son of Aram; another lying in *Arabia Deserta*, which was the Country of Job, and took its name from Uz a son of Nahor; and a third lying among the Edomites, so denominated from Uz a Descendant of Esau. Now if it be considered, that 'tis not said Lament. iv. 21. O daughter of *Uz* that dwellest in the Land of *Edom*, but O daughter of *Edom* that dwellest in the Land of *Uz*, it will hence follow, that the Land of *Uz* here mentioned was not a part of *Edom*, but on the contrary the Land of *Edom* a part of that Land of *Uz*. Add

to

The Family of Japheth (eldeſt Son of Noah) is thought to have peopled, beſides a conſiderable part of Aſia, all Europe, there being mention'd in the Bible theſe ſeveral Countries denominated from ſome of the Poſterity of Japheth, *viz.*

Madai univerſally allow'd to be the Country call'd by Heathen Writers *Media*.
Gomer thought to be *Albania* on the Euxine Sea.
Togarmah thought to be *Cappadocia*.
Aſhkenaz though to be *Phrygia* with ſome of the neighbouring Countries, where was a Province call'd *Aſcania*, as alſo the *Aſcanius*, &c.

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to this, that, ſince Job is generally thought to have been deſcended from Eſau, it may be very probably ſuppoſed, that the Land of *Uz* wherein Job dwelt, was the ſame wherein *Edom* dwelt, and therefore if Job lived in *Arabia*, then one and the ſame Land of *Uz* contained *Edom* with ſome adjoyning parts of *Arabia*, which conſequently was not likely to have been denominated from one of Eſau's poſterity, but from one of the other two Perſons above-mentioned. And that this could not be Uz Nahors Son and Abrahams Nephew, appears probable, partly on account of the conſiderable diſtance between *Haran*, where Nahor ſettled, and *Edom*, which makes it unlikely that Uz ſhould remove ſo far; partly on account of the near Conſanguinity between Uz and Edom, one being Abraham's Nephew, the other his Grandſon, which renders it unlikely, that had Uz been ſettled here, God would have permitted Eſau to have diſpoſſeſt his Poſterity, any more than He ſuffered the Iſraelites to diſpoſſeſs the Moabites and Ammonites, who were ſomewhat further removed in degrees of Kindred; and partly on account that the Horites whom the Lord is ſaid to drive out before Eſau, could not be deſcended from Uz Nahor's Son, being mention'd as a conſiderable People, and ſome of thoſe who were ſubdued by Chedorlaomer King of Elam, a little after Abraham's coming into the Land of Canaan, when Uz Nahor's Son could be but very young. It remains therefore moſt probable, that the Land of *Uz*, wherein Edom and Job dwelt, as well as that bordering on *Damaſcus*, was ſo named from Uz the Son of Aram, and conſequently were all but one continued Country, the family of Uz (who did likely firſt ſeat himſelf near *Damaſcus*) ſtill ſpreading, as it multiplied, and extending together with themſelves the name of the Land of *Uz*, till at length it contain'd, as is above conjectured, the lower parts of *Cœleſyria* with *Edom* and the adjoyning parts of *Arabia*.

Tubal

Tubal suppos'd to be *Iberia* in Asia.

Meshech suppos'd to be the Country lying about the Mountains call'd *Montes Moschici* by Pliny, Ptolemy, &c. between *Colchis* and *Armenia major*.

Magog suppos'd to be the parts of *Scythia* adjoyning to the Plantations of *Meshech*, *Tubal* and *Gomer*, (i. e.) *Colchis*, *Iberia* and *Albania*.

Javan, by which name is denoted in Scripture Antient Greece.

Elishah or Isles of *Elishah* suppos'd to be the Isles of the Ægean Sea or Archipelago.

Kittim or *Chittim* understood of Italy, the Seat of the Romans in Dan. xi. 30. and of *Macedonia* by the Author of the Book of Maccabees.

Tarshish, by which name (*l*) Josephus understand Cilicia, wherein stood the City *Tarsus*, others understand old Spain, at least that part of it, where stood the famous Town *Tartessus*; and lastly others understand Carthage in Africk.

The Family of Ham (the youngest Son of Noah) peopled Africk with the adjoyning parts of Asia, there being mention'd in Scripture these several Countries denominated from some of the Posterity of Ham, *viz.*

Land of *Cush* (*m*) commonly render'd *Æthiopia*) under which name seems to have been contain'd most of Arabia, distinguish'd

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(*l*) See Josephus of the Jewish Antiquities. Lib. 1. Cap. 7.

(*m*) The Land of *Cush* is rendred in our English Translation *Ethiopia* in conformity to that of the Septuagint. Now that this is to be understood (not of the African *Ethiopia*, but) of part of *Arabia*, is plain from Num. xii. 1. where Zipporah Moses's Wife is called an Ethiopian Woman, being the Daughter of Jethro, the Priest of Midian, namely that branch of the Posterity of Midian, which settled near the Red Sea in *Arabia Petræa*, as may be inferred from Moses's feeding Jethro's Sheep near the Mountain of Horeb, Ex. III. 1. which is situated in that part of Arabia. Besides it is evident from Herodotus lib. 7. cap. 69, 70. Ed. Lond. that there was a Country in *Asia* called formerly *Ethiopia*; which took up some part of what hath been since comprehended under the name of Arabia. In the Translation of the Psalms inserted in the Common-Prayer-book, the Hebrew word *Cush* is rendred not by Ethiopia or Land of the Ethiopians, but by the Land of the Morians, *i. e.* (as they are commonly now called) the Moors, a name deduced from the *Mauri* a People of Africk, but not the same as the *Æthiopes*, as will hereafter appear in the Description of Africk.

more

more particularly into several parts denominated from the Posterity of *Cush*, as

Sheba, i. e. *Arabia felix*.

Havilah suppos'd to be that part of *Arabia deserta* that lies next to *Babylonia*.

Raamah and *Dedan* Parts lying on the Persian Gulf.

Mizraim or Egypt, part whereof lying on the Eastern Branch of the Nile, is suppos'd to be that call'd in Scripture the Land of *Goshen* (*n*), wherein Jacob and his Posterity dwelt during their sojourning in Ægypt. The Cities of Ægypt mention'd in Scripture are *Zoan*, in the fields whereof several of the Miracles wrought by Moses were perform'd Psal. 78 12. *Pithom*, *Rameses* or *Raameses*, *Pathros*, *Noph*, *Tahpanhes*, *Syene*.

Lub or *Lubim*, that is *Lybia* or *Libya* primarily or properly so call'd, adjoyning to Ægypt.

Phut suppos'd to be some of the more romote parts of *Libya* largely taken,

Land of *Canaan* lying between the R. Jordan and the Great or Mediterranean Sea, and inhabited by the Amorites, Girgasites, Hittites, Jebusites and (other Descendants of Canaan, compris'd under the general name of) Canaanites. Here stood on the Sea Coast the famous Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*. Now the borders of the Canaanites are said Gen. x. 19. to be from *Sidon* unto *Gaza*. However some of Canaan's Posterity settled themselves N. of *Sidon*, both on the Continent, and also on a small Isle adjoyning. The tract on the Continent was call'd the

Land of *Hamath*, taking up the N. part of *Phænicia* and adjoining parts of *Syria Propria*, wherein was a Regal City of the same name, and another call'd *Riblah*, whither Zedekiah was brought to the King of Babylon. Of these the City *Hamath* is thought to be *Epiphania*; and *Riblah*, *Antiochia*. Between this Land and Canaan lay the City *Gebal* or *Gabala* with its Territory, call'd the Land of the Giblites.

Arvad or *Arpad* or the Isle *Aradus*, lying over against the Land of *Hamath*, and so following the like Fate, as may be seen 2 Kings xviii. 34 Isai. xxxvii. 13 in both which places mention being likewise made of *Sepharvaim*, *Henah*, and *Ivah*, these are suppos'd to be the neighbouring Cities and petty Sovereignties, of which *Sepharvaim* is imagin'd to be now call'd Aleppo.

(*n*) Some place the Land of *Goshen* between the two Trenches or Rivers, made one by Ptolemy and the other by Trajan, lying E. of the R. Nile in the parts of Ægypt adjoyning to Arabia.

Land of the *Philistines*, who being descended from *Mizraim* probably settled at first in or near Egypt, but afterwards removing seized upon the Neighbouring parts of the Land of Canaan. 'Tis suppos'd to have been all under one King in the time of Abraham and Isaac. But in the time of Joshuah there is mention made of five Lords of the Philistines denominated from their Ch. T. *Gaza*, *Ashdod*, *Ashkelon*, *Gath*, *Ekron*. These with their Territories made up what is call'd *Palestina* or *Palestin*, (or the Land of the Philistines) (o) in Scripture, though the word is used to denote the whole Land of *Canaan* and somewhat more by Heathen Writers, and afterwards in conformity to them by Christian Writers.

These are the several Countries mentioned in Scripture, and denominated from the first Planters of the Earth after the Flood: now come to be consider'd the several Changes, that were afterwards introduced by the Posterity of Abraham, *viz*, the Israelites, Edomites, Ishmaelites and Midianites; and by the Posterity of Lot, *viz*. the Moabites and the Ammonites. And here notice shall be first taken of the Israelites as being God's more peculiar People, (in relating of whose affairs the History of the Bible is chiefly taken up,) and then the others shall be taken as they come in order with respect to their Situations.

AMong the Countries aforementioned the Land of *Canaan* was that, which God promised to give to the posterity of Abraham for a possession;

(o) In the Book of Psalms (in both Translations, as well that in the Bible as the other in the Common-Prayer-book,) this Country is termed (not *Palestina* in conformity to the Greek Appellation, but) *Philistia* in conformity to the Hebrew word *Philistim* as Psal. LX 8. LXXXVII 4 CVIII 9 And here it may be further remarked, that the Philistines are by the Septuagint generally termed οἱ ἀλλόφυλοι probably because they were not of the Tribe or Family of Canaan, though they inhabited part of the Land of Canaan, but were ἀλλης φυλης *i. e.* of another Tribe or Family, namely that of Mizraim.

whence

whence it is frequently stiled the Land of (p) Promise. Accordingly the Israelites being actually put in possession, not only of the Land of Canaan which lay West of Jordan, but also of two Countries (*viz.* one of Sihon King of the Amorites, and the other of Og King of Basan) lying E. of Jordan, the Whole (being divided into Twelve Parts according to the number of the Tribes of Israel) was comprehended under the name of the Land of *Israel*: till Ten of the Tribes revolting from the house of David retained to themselves the name of *Israel*; the other two Tribes, which adhered to the Royal Line of David, going under the name of *Judah*.

The Kingdom of *Judah* contained the Tribes of

Westw. or on this side of the R Jordan.	*Judah*, the largest and most Southern Tribe, bounded by the Great or Mediterranean Sea Westward, and the Salt Sea Eastward, Ch. T. *Hebron, Lachish, Libnah, Tappuah, Adullam, Debir, Zeph, Tekoah, Bethlehem-Ephratah.*
	Benjamin, lying on the R Jordan North of Judah, Ch. T. JERUSALEM, *Mispeh, Nob, Gibeon, Gibeah, Anathoth, Bethel, Ai, Micmash, Jericho, Gilgal.*

(p) There is to be distinguished in Scripture a twofold Promise made by God to Abraham, one having respect to what the Children of Israel were to Possess as their own proper Country or Inheritance, the other including moreover what they were to have under their Dominion. The former is contained among several other Places in Deut. VII. 1. *When the Lord thy God shall bring thee into the Land whither thou goest to Possess, and hath cast out many Nations before thee, the Hittites and the Girgashites and the Amorites and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, seven Nations greater and mightier than thou*: and Numb. XXXIV. 2. *Command the Children of Israel, and say unto them, when ye come into the Land of Canaan, this is the Land that shall fall unto you for an Inheritance, even the Land of Canaan with the Coasts thereof.* The Latter is contained among other places in Genesis XV. 18. &c. *unto thy seed have I given this Land, from the River of Egypt, unto the great River, the River*, &c.

The Kingdom of *Israel* contained the Tribes of

Westw. or on this side of the R. Jordan.

- *Simeon*, whose inheritance was within (*viz.* in the W. part of) the inheritance of the Children of *Judah*, the part of the Children of *Judah* being too much for them, *Josh.* 19 1. 9. Ch. T. *Beersheba*, *Ain*, *Ziklag*.
- *Dan*, North-West of *Judah* on the Sea Coast, Ch T. *Zorah*, *Ajalon*, *Ekron*, *Gibbethon*, *Gathrimmon*. To which must be added the City *Dan*, afore called *Laish* or *Leshem*, lying in or near the N. E. borders of *Nephtali*, being the utmost (at least considerable) Town that way, as *Beersheba* was to the S. West, whence from *Dan* to *Beersheba* is an Expression frequently used in Scripture, to denote from one end of the Land of Israel to the other.
- *Ephraim*, N. of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, reaching from the River Jordan to the Great Sea, Ch. T. *SAMARIA*, *Tirzah*, *Shechem* or *Sichem*, *Shiloh*, *Timnah-Serah*.
- Half Tribe of *Manasseh*, N. of *Ephraim* and the R. *Kanah*, between the R. *Jordan* and the Great Sea, Ch. T. *Megiddo*, *Ramah*, *Dor*, *Endor*, *Tappuah*, *Ophrah*, *Jezreel*, *Bethshean*.
- *Issachar* on the R. *Jordan* N. of *Manasseh*, Ch. T. *Jarmuth*, *Kishon*, *Enhaddah*, *Dabareh*.
- *Zabulon* N. of *Issachar*, Ch. T. *Shimron-Meron*, *Jokneam*, *Mahalal*.
- *Nephtali* on the R *Jordan* N. of *Zabulon*, Ch. T. *Hazor*, *Kedesh*, *Cinnereth*, *Bethshemesh*.
- *Asher* on the Sea Coast W. of *Zabulon* and *Nephtali*, Ch. T. *Aphek*, *Achsaph*, *Lasharon*.

Eastw or beyond the R. Jordan.

- *Reuben* E. of *Jordan* over against the Tribes of *Benjamin* and *Ephraim*, Ch. T. *Heshbon*, *Bezek*, *Jahazah*.
- *Gad* N. of *Reuben* over against the Half Tribe of *Manasseh* and Tribe of *Issachar*, Ch. T. *Ramoth-Gilead*, *Mahanaim*, *Rogelim*.
- The other half Tribe of *Manasseh* N. of *Gad*, and over against *Nephtali*, Ch. T. *Golan*, *Beeshterah*, *Jabesh-Gilead*, *Ashtaroth*, *Edrei*.

THE Land of *Edom* or Possession of Esau (Jacob's Elder Brother) was Mount *Seir* or that Mountainous Tract, which bordering on the S. of *Judah*

Judah reached from the bottom of the Salt-Sea, W. to the Wilderness of *Kadesh*, and S. (through *Arabia Petræa*) to the Bay of the Red-sea, whereon stood *Ezion-Gaber*, the Harbour of Solomon's *Ophir* (or East-India) Fleet. There is also mentioned in Scripture a City of *Edom* called *Selah*, which is with great probability thought to be the same called by the Greeks *Petra* the Capital City of *Arabia Petræa*, both words denoting in their respective language a Rock. *Bozrah* is another City of *Edom* mentioned in holy Writ, and supposed to be the same called afterwards *Bostra* in *Arabia Petræa*. Part of *Edom* seems to have been called *Teman* from a Grandson of Esau, which name is therefore used sometime to denoted the Whole.

MOab, or the Land of the Moabites, lay on the N. E. of *Edom*, and E. of the *Salt-Sea*, extended at first Northward beyond the River *Arnon*. But as much as lay N. of the said River being afterwards taken from *Moab* by the Ammorites, the R. *Arnon* was made its N. boundary, in which estate it stood in the time of Moses. The Towns hereof mentioned in Scripture are *Kirhareseth*, *Mizpeh*, *Horonaim*, &c.

A*Mmon* or Land of the Ammonites lay on the N. E. of *Moab*, and E. of the Tribes beyond *Jordan*, whence the Inhabitants are frequently stiled the Children of the East. The Royal City of *Ammon* was *Rabbah*.

AS for the Ishmaelites, Madianites, and Amalekites, the former were descended from Ishmael, Son of Abraham by Hagar, whence they are sometimes called Hagarens, as they are sometimes denoted by the name of Kedar, a Son of Ishmael. Their dwelling is said to be from *Havilah* unto *Shur*, that is before Egypt; so that they inhabited great part of *Arabia*, especially *Deserta* and *Petræa*, some parts

parts whereof were denominated from *Tema*, *Dumah*, &c. some of Ishmael's Sons. Among the Ishmaelites were intermingled here and there the Madianites or Midianites, being the Posterity of Madian Abraham's Son by his second Wife Keturah. Some of these were settled near the Red Sea, and of these the Kenites were a Branch. Of those that settled more Eastward, there is mention made of *Dedan* and *Sheba* two of Midians Sons. The Amalekites descended (as is conceived) from Amalek a Grandson of Esau, took up their Seat in the adjacent Parts, these together with the two Nations last mentioned living promiscuously, not only one among the other, but also among the Posterity of Cush. For which reason as they seem to be all denoted Jeremy xxv. 20. Ezekiel xxx. 5. by the common name of the (*q*) Mingled People or Arabians; so likewise the particular names of the Ishmaelites and Midianites, (Genesis xxxvii. 25. 28.) Midianites and Chusites or Æthiopians (Exod. 11. 15, 16.) Num. xii. 1.) are promiscuously applyed to the same Persons.

HIherto have been described the remarkable Countries (*r*) or People mentioned in the Old Testament; now should follow the Description of the several Countries or People, that occurr in the New Testament: but these being all of them mentioned either in the Old Testament, and so taken notice of in the foregoing part of this Chapter, or else in Heathen Writers, and so treated of in the other Chapters of this Book, it seems requisite to observe only these following Particulars.

(*q*) The word in the Original denoting a mixt multitude or (as it is rendred by our Translators) the mingled People is עֶרֶב or *ereb* a Derivative from the Radix עָרַב *miscuit*: from which undoubtedly was deduced the Greek Appellation Ἄραψ or Ἄραβες.

(*r*) Some Countries or People are but once mentioned in Scripture, as the Kingdom of *Minni* Jeremy LI. 27. the Kings of *Zimri* Jeremy XXV. 25. &c.

1. That

1. That if the Divisions of Palestine or the Holy-Land (so called, as being the Country wherein our Saviour was born &c.) used in the New-Testament, be compared with the Divisions thereof among the Twelve Tribes used in the Old Testament, it will appear they stood thus in respect one of the other, *viz.*

Idumæa (*s*) contained the S. Parts of the Tribes of *Judah* and *Simeon*, together with some of the Land of *Edom*. The Town *Beerzimma* mentioned herein by Ptolemy is probably thought to be the *Beersheba* mentioned in the Bible.

Judæa contained the remaining parts of the Tribes of *Simeon* and *Judah* together with the Tribe of *Benjamin*. The Towns thereof mentioned in the New Testament are *JERUSALEM*, with the two neighbouring Villages *Bethany* and *Bethphage*; *Bethlehem*, *Ramah*, *Emmaus*, *Arimathea*, *Lydda*, *Joppa*, supposed to be the same with that which is called *Japho* in the Old Testament, *Azotus* the *Ashdod* of the Old Testament, *Jericho*.

Samaria contained the Tribe of *Ephraim*, with the adjoining half Tribe of *Manasseh*. Towns thereof mentioned in the N. T. are *Sichar* or *Sichem*, *Antipatris*, *Saron*, *Enon*, *Salim*.

Galilæa or *Galilee* contained the Tribes of *Issachar*, *Zabulon*, *Nephtali* and *Asher*. Towns thereof mentioned in the N. T. are *Cæsarea*, *Nazareth*, *Cana*, *Naim*, *Genesaret*, *Capernaum*, *Bethsaida*, *Chorazin*, *Tiberias*, *Magdala*, *Dalmanutha*. The N. Part of this Country was peculiarly called *Galilee* of the Gentiles, and great Part of it was called (*t*) *Decapolis*.

Peræa

(*s*) Though *Idumea* be undoubtedly derived from Edom, yet the Country called *Idumea* by the Heathens and in N. T. did not exactly answer to the Land of *Edom* mentioned in the Old Testament, forasmuch as among other particulars *Idumea* extended to the Mediterranean Sea, which the Land of Edom did not.

(*t*) The opinion of *Decapolis* being a part of Galilee, seems to be grounded on Mark VII 31. where it is said, that Christ departing from the Coasts of Tyre and Sidon, came unto the Sea of Galilee, through the midst of the Coasts of *Decapolis*. Now Galilee lying between Tyre and Sidon, and the Sea of Galilee, hence it seems to follow, that Galilee (at least part of it) is here denoted by *Decapolis*. And indeed the Argument would be good, was it certain that our Saviour went directly or the nearest way from Tyre and Sidon to the Sea of Galilee But it is certain on the other hand, that the Evangelists do relate our Saviour's Journeys (not always exactly as he took them, but frequently) *per saltum*: it is certain also, that there was a Country lying E. of Jordan and the

Peræa (*u*) or Judea beyond Jordan, contained the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and the other half Tribe of *Manasseh* lying E. of Jordan.

2. That the Tetrarchies of *Ituræa*, *Trachonitis*, and *Abylene* were the N. E. Borderers of Paleſtine, lying in *Cæleſyria*, though reckoned by ſome as a Part of Paleſtine. And indeed within the former lay *Cæſarea* (*x*) *Philippi* (the ſame with the City *Dan* or *Laiſh* in O. T.) being ſo call'd, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Cæſarea* juſt now mentioned in *Galilee*.

3. That the Country commonly called *Phænice* or *Phænicia*, wherein lay the Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, is called (as in the Old Teſtament, ſo) by St. Matthew Chap. xv. 22. *Canaan*; and more particularly that the Country intimated by St. Mark (Chap. vii. 26.) to be called *Syro-phænicia* was no other than that peculiar part of *Phænicia* or Canaan out of which came the Woman mentioned by the Evangeliſts. (*y*)

4. That by *Aſia* (*z*) in N. T. is denoted only a

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the Sea of Galilee called *Decapolis* (as by Heathen writers, ſo alſo) by the ſame Evangeliſt above mention'd, as may be gathered from Mark V. 1, 20. 21 compared together; and laſtly, *Decapolis* is mention'd diſtinctly from Galilee Matth. IV. 25 From theſe particulars put together, it is very probable that by *Decapolis* in N. T. is meant either the ſame that was called ſo by Heathen writers, or elſe both that and ſome part of Galilee.

(*u*) Some will have the word *Judea* to be ſometimes extended as far as the word *Paleſtina*. and if ſo, then *Judea Perea* or beyond Jordan contain'd all or moſt of the two Tribes and Half lying E. of Jordan.

(*x*) It is called by Ptolemy *Cæſarea Paniæ*.

(*y*) Some underſtand Galilee of the Gentiles to be the S. Part of *Phænicia*, and *Syro-phænicia* to be the N. part of *Phænicia* ſo called as being a part of *yria propria* (for it included *Damaſcus* with the intermediate Territories) inhabited by, or rather in Subjection to the States of Tyre and Sidon in *Phænicia*.

(*z*) See Archbiſhop Uſher's Tract entitled, *A Geographical and Hiſtorical Diſquiſition touching the Aſia properly ſo called, the Lydian Aſia, which is the Aſia ſo often mentioned in the New Teſtament*, &c.

part

part of *Asia propria* mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, *viz.* *Lydia* taken in its original extent, as it included *Æolis* and *Jonia*. Within which compass lay the seven Cities or Churches, to which St. John writes Rev. 2. and 3. viz. *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, *Pergamus*, *Thyatira*, *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, and *Laodicea*.

5. That whereas the City *Philippi* stood within the bounds of *Thracia* as lying E. of the R. *Strymon*, and is therefore commonly reckoned among the Towns of *Thracia*; yet it is said Acts xvi. 12. to be the chief City of that Part of *Macedonia*: forasmuch as that part of *Thracia* at that time was added to the Province of *Macedonia*, whence it was called *Thracia Macedonica* or *Macedonia Thracica*.

Mountains or Hills of chief note among those mentioned in Scripture are, Mount *Sion* whereon stood the Tower of David, Mt. *Moriah* whereon Isaac was intended to have been sacrificed, and Solomon's Temple was afterwards built, both lying within the Walls of Jerusalem; Mt. *Olivet* and Mt. *Calvary*, both lying just by Jerusalem, the former being much frequented by our Saviour, and that from which he Ascended, the latter being the place of his Crucifixion; Mt. *Gerizim* whereon stood the Temple of the Samaritans; Mt. *Gilboah* on the Confines of *Issachar* and *Manasseh*, famous for the death of Saul and Jonathan; Mt. *Tabor* in *Zabulon*, supposed to be the Mountain on which our Saviour was transfigured; Mt. *Carmel* on the Sea-Coast in the S. part of *Asher*, often retreated to by *Elishah* the Prophet; Mt. *Lebanon* or *Libanus* famous for it's Cedars, reaching from *Sidon* along the Northern borders of the Holy Land; Mt. *Hermon* (called also *Sirion* and *Sihon*) supposed to be a branch of Mt. *Libanus*, (a) or as some call it *Antilibanus*. Mt. *Gilead* thought to be another branch of Mt. *Libanus*, lying in the Country of *Gilead* belong-

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(a) It is to be noted, that although *Libanus* and *Antilibanus* are universally agreed (according to the mutual import of the words) to

ing to the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, which was situated on the E. side of Jordan; Hills of *Basan* E. of *Gilead*; Mt. *Nebo* or *Pisgah* in the S. borders of *Reuben*, whence the Lord gave Moses a Survey of the Land of *Israel*; Mount *Seir* in the Land of Edom; Mount *Hor*, whereon Aaron dyed, in the Confines of Edom; Mt. *Sinai* or *Horeb* (*b*) in *Arabia Petræa*, famous for the promulgation of the Mosaick Law; Mountains of *Ararat*, on which the Ark of Noah rested, and which are generally thought to denote the Mountains of *Armenia*; though there are not wanting some, who will extend this name to denote all that continual ridge of Mountains, which runs through the far greatest part of middle Asia, and is frequently comprehended under the old general name of Mount *Taurus*; forasmuch as the favourers of this Opinion are inclined to think, that the part of Mount *Ararat*, whereon the Ark rested, did not lie in *Armenia*, but near the Country antiently called (*c*) *Margiana*, and therefore on that part of *Taurus*, which by the Greeks following Alexander the Great was erroneously called Mt. *Caucasus*, and lies between Great Tartary, Persia, and old India.

Remarkable Rivers mentioned in Holy Scripture are, (*d*) *Jordan* which rising in the borders of *Neph-*

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to denote two ridges of Mountains running one over against the other; yet writers are not agreed, to which ridge each name properly belongs, some attributing the name *Libanus* to the Northern ridge, *Antilibanus* to the Southern; and others quite contrary giving the name of *Libanus* to the Southern, and *Antilibanus* to the Northern.

(*b*) That M. Sinai and Horeb are (at least two adjoining Summities or Risings of) one and the same Mountain, is evident from several particular Passages, applied by Holy Writers indifferently to one or the other.

(*c*) See D. Heylin's Cosmography in the General Introduction.

(*d*) Whereas it is related by some Writers, that the River Jordan rises from two different Springs, one called *Jor*, the other *Dan*; Josephus gives us no such relation in his Description of the said River, but saith that it arises near the bottom of Mount Lebanon, not much above *Cæsarea Philippi*. See Josephus lib. 3 de bello Judaico, cap. 18.

tali,

tali, and passing through the Lake of *Genesaret*, ends its course in the Salt-Sea; the River *Kidron* or *Cedron* running by Jerusalem; *Kishon* in the borders of *Zabulon* and *Issachar*, famous for the defeat of Sisera by Deborah and Barak; *Jabbok* on the Confines of *Gad* and *Manasseh*, near which Jacob wrestled with the Angel; *Arnon* on the borders of *Reuben*; all said to run into the R. *Jordan*, or the Lake *Genesareth*: *Euphrates* frequently called the Great River, and mentioned as one of the Boundaries of the Israelitish Dominions; *Hiddekel* said Gen. II. 14. to go toward the East of *Assyria*, or (as the Original words may be translated) before *Assyria*, and therefore probably supposed to be the *Tigris* of the Heathens. The two last Rivers being united run together through the Country of *Eden* (the most pleasant part whereof lying upon the Channel of the united Rivers, is probably thought to be the Garden of *Eden*,) beyond which Southward the Stream is again divided, one branch being called in Scripture *Pison*, the other *Gihon*; the former is said to compass the Land of *Havilah* (or the W. Parts of Persia) so called from Havilah the brother of Ophir, who placed himself in those Parts; the other is said to compass or wash the Land of *Cush* or *Ethiopia*, i. e. Arabia. The Country lying upon the Rivers *Gihon* and *Pison* is called in Scripture the Land of *Shinar* and *Chaldæa*, wherein the Tower of *Babel* was built, out of the Ruines whereof the great and famous City *Babylon* is said to have risen. As for *Ur* of the Chaldees, the City where Abraham was born, some place it about the middle of *Chaldæa* below *Babylon*, and take it to be the same with that called by Heathen-writers *Urchoa*; others place it above *Babylon* on the N. banks of *Euphrates*, which part of *Mesopotamia* they prove to be contained under the name *Chaldæa* from Act. vii. 2, 3, 4.

The Seas mentioned in Scripture are the (*e*) Red Sea, and the Great or utmost Sea, by which last is denoted the Mediterranean Sea; the several parts whereof occurring in Holy Writ are the Sea of the *Philistines*, the Sea of *Joppa*, *Cilicia*, and *Pamphylia*, the Egyptian and (*Adria* or) the Adriatick Sea. The other Seas taken notice of by the Sacred Pen-men are improperly so called, as being only Lakes. Thus the Lake *Gennesareth* already mentioned is called in O. T. the Sea of *Chinnereth* or *Cinneroth*, in N. T. the Sea of *Tiberias* and *Galilee*, taking these several denominations from its adjoyning Country or Towns. In like manner the Salt-sea, called also the East Sea, and the Sea of the Plain, is only a Lake abounding with bituminous matter, ever since the Destruction of Sodom, Gomorrah, with Admah and Zeboim, (which all stood in this Tract,) whence 'tis called by Heathen-writers *Lacus Asphaltites* (*f*).

(*e*) What by our Translators (in conformity to the Septuagint) is called the Red Sea. is in the Original termed the Sea of *Suph*; which being generally allowed to denote some Herb or Weed, Reed or Rush, hence some further suppose this Herb (&c.) to be of a Red Colour, and so to give a Red Tincture to the Water wherein it grows, and therefore this Sea to have been stiled by the Greeks and Romans the Red Sea. Others conjecture with more probability, that this Sea was called by the Oriental People antiently the Sea of *Edom* from the Neighbouring Land of *Edom*, which word signifying in the Hebrew Language Red, (whence it was given to Esau upon account of his desiring some of his brother Jacobs Red pottage Gen. XXV. 30.) hence the Greeks first Translated *the Sea of Edom* by θαλασσα ἐρυθρα and the Latins from them by *Mare Rubrum*. And this agrees also with that common Tradition receiv'd among the Heathen, that it was so called from a King of the adjacent Country named *Erythræus*, that is undoubtedly, *Edom*.

(*f*) It is sometimes called *Mare Mortuum* or the Dead Sea.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Antient and Present Africk.

AFrick, called by the Latins chiefly *Africa*, by the Greeks chiefly *Libya*, is the S. W. part of the Old Continent, not so large as Asia, but much exceeding Europe in extent. It is a Peninsula, being joined on the rest of the Continent only by a small neck of Land, now commonly called the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea, which parts it from Europe, and from *Asia minor* or Natolia in Asia; E. by the forementioned Isthmus which parts it from Syria, and by the *Sinus Arabicus* or the Red Sea, which parts it from Arabia; S. by the Æthiopian or Southern Ocean; W. by the Atlantick Ocean. It may be divided into three general Parts, *viz.*

NOrthern Africk lying along the Coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and comprehending

Egypt *Ægyptus*, which is the most Eastern part of Northern Africk, and the only one that joins on to Asia. It is much of the same extent with what it antiently was, and is bounded N. and E. with the same bounds as Africk, S. with *Æthiopia* now Abyssinia and Nubia, W. with *Libya propria* and *Deserta* now Barbary and the Desert of Barca. It was antiently divided into two General Parts, *Superior* to the S. and *Inferior* to the N. on the Mediterranean Sea. Ch. T. of the former were *Thebæ*, whence this upper Part was also called *Thebais*, *Syene*, *Elephantis*, *Tentyra*, *Arsinoe*, *Abydus*; of the latter, *ALEXANDRIA* Alexandria, *Memphis*, *Sais*, *Bubastis*, *Canopus*, *Pelusium*. Its Ch. T. at present are CAIRO near the Ruines of Old *Memphis*, Alexandria, Damiata, Rosetta.

Barbary

Barbary reaching from Egypt as far as to the Atlantick Ocean, between the Mediterranean Sea to the N. and a continued range of Mountains, said to be Parts or Branches of the Atlas, to the South. It contains from E. to W. these Parts, *viz.*

Kingdom of Barca next to Egypt, Ch. T. Barca, Cairoan.
Kingdom of Tripoli, Ch. T. Tripoli.
Kingdom of Tunis. Ch. T. Tunis.
Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T. Algiers, Constantine, Bugia, Tremesin or Telesin, Oran.
Kingdom of Fez, Ch. T. Fez, Salle, Tangier, Ceuta, Tetuan. [* See Map of Present Spain.]
Kingdom of Morocco, Ch. T. Morocco.

Within the same extent was contained from E. to W. antiently *Libya* (*g*) *propria* under which name is here comprehended *Cyrenaica* and *Marmarica*, now the Kingdom of Barca. Ch. T. of the former *Cyrene*, *Berenice*, *Arsinoe*, *Ptolemais* or *Barce* Barca, and *Apollonia*; of the latter *Ammon*, where was the famous Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Africa propria or *minor*, now the Kingdoms of Tripoli and Tunis, Ch. T. *CARTHAGO*, *Utina*, *Leptis Magna* or *Neapolis*, *Leptis parva*, *Tunes* Tunis, *Utica*.

Numidia (*h*) now part of the Kingdom of Algiers, Ch. T. *Cirtha*, *Hippo Regius* Bonne, *Cullu*, *Sicca*,

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(*g*) Whereas *Marmarica* is made by some a Part of Egypt, by others a distinct Country from Egypt, it is here together with *Cyrene* (otherwise called *Pentapolis*) comprehended under the name of *Libya propria*; forasmuch as these Parts of the Libyan Continent lying directly under Greece, seem to have been first and best known by the Grecians (who settled here several Colonies) and to have the name of *Libya* first given unto them, which from hence was afterward extended to the whole Continent, as it became more known. In like manner the name of *Africa* was first given by the Romans to that Part of it lying directly under Italy or Sicily, (which therefore is stiled *Africa Propria*) whence it was afterwards extended to the rest of the Continent.

(*h*) *Numidia*, (or the Country of the *Numidæ*, called by the Greeks *Nomades*) was extended at first from the R. *Tusca* (which bounded it W. from *Africa propria*) to the R. *Mulucha*, which was its E. boundary from *Mauritania*. But afterwards as much as lay between the Rs. *Mulucha* to the E. and *Ampsaga* to the W. was added to *Mauritania*, and so *Ampsaga* was made its E. Limit. And here it is to be noted, that this is the Country or Province called by the Romans *Numidia* or the Old *Numidia*: whereas *Numidia Nova* is the same as Biledulgerid, so called first by one John Leo, an African Writer, because of the resemblance which the Inhabitants of it had to the antient *Nomades* or Numidians.

Maurita-

Mauritania (*k*) divided into
- *Cæsariensis* to the E. partly in the K. of Algiers and partly in the K. of Fez, Ch. T. *Julia Cæsarea*, *Ruscurium* supposed to be Algiers, *Tucca*, *Saldæ* thought to be Bugia.
- *Tingitania* to the W. in the K. of Fez, Ch. T. *Tingis* Tangier, *Volubilis* thought to be Fez, *Bocanum Hemerum* supposed to be Morocco.

Biledulgerid reaching from the Atlantick Ocean Westward to Egypt Eastward, between Barbary to the N. and the Desert of Zara to the S. It was inhabited antiently by the *Gætuli*, and *Garamantes*, as also *Nasamones*, and *Psylli*, the two last possessing the adjacent parts of *Africa*, and *Libya Propria*.

MIddle Africk containing at present (from N. to S. chiefly,) these Countries, *viz.*

The Desert of Zara formerly called *Libya Interior* and *Deserta*, some of its antient People were the *Garamantes*.

Negroland or Country of the Negro's said to be divided into several Kingdoms, the inhabitants thereof were antiently called *Nigritæ*.

Guinee divided into Western or Malaguete; middle or Guinee proper, Ch. T. St. George de La Mina; and Eastern or Kingdom of Benin, Ch. T. the same.

Nubia E. of Negroland and S. of Egypt, the Inhabitants were antiently called *Nubii*.

SOuthern Africk containtaing these several Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Congo lying on each side the Equator and said to contain several Countries or Kingdoms, the chief of which are
- N. of the Equator Kingdoms of Medra and Biafara, Ch. T. the same.
- S. of the Equator Kingdom of Congo proper, Ch. T. St. Salvador; Kingdom of Loango, Ch. T. the same, Kingdom of Angola, Ch. T. Loanda S. Paolo.

Monomotopa lying S. of Congo in the inland, Ch. T. Monomotopa.

(*k*) *Mauritania* (or the Country of the *Mauri*, called by the Greeks *Maurusii*) is distinguished by some into three Parts; viz. *Cæsariensis*, *Sitifensis*, and *Tingitana*. But of these *Sitifensis* is comprehended by Ptolemy under *Cæsariensis*, whereof it made the most Eastern Part.

Cafreria

Cafreria lying S. of Congo along the Sea Coast invironing Monomotopa to the W. S. and E. Ch. T. Dutch Fort at the Cape of good Hope.

Zanguebar lying on the Sea Coast to the N. E of Cafreria, Ch. T. Mosambique, Quiloa, Mombaze and Melinda. Under Zanguebar is sometimes comprehended

Coast of Ajan containing the Republick of Brava, Kingdoms of Magadoxo, and Adel, Ch. T. the same.

Abissinia lying behind the Coast of Zanguebar and Ajan, said to contain several Kingdoms. Under Abissinia is sometimes comprehended the

Coast of Abex on the Red Sea E. of Abissinia, whereof it was once a part.

As much of S. Africk as was known to the Antients, together with great part of Middle Africk, was formerly called by the general name of *Æthiopia*, part whereof lying next to Egypt was peculiarly stiled *Æthiopia sub Ægypto* now Nubia, from the *Nubii* its old Inhabitants. The other remarkable People of *Æthiopia* were the *Erembi* or *Troglodytæ*, on the *Sinus Arabicus*; *Leucæthiopes* (&c.) Westward on the R. Niger, so called as being White, at least nothing near so Black as the other Inhabitants of *Æthiopia*.

The most considerable Isles appertaining to Africk are

In the Southern or Æthiopick Ocean:

- Zocotora supposed to be the I. *Dioscoridis* of the Antients, lying at the East end of the Coast of Ajan.
- Madagascar, called by the Portugese the I. of St. Lawrence, and by the French the Dauphine I. It is esteemed the largest Isle in the World next to California in America, and lies over against the lowest part of the Coast of Zanguebar. It is supposed by some to be the *Menuthias*, by others the *Cerne* (*i*) of the Antients.

(*i*) Concerning the *I. Cerne* and the *I. Gorgadum* of the Antients read the most Learned Mr Dodwell's Dissertations concerning the *Periplus* of *Hanno*, prefixt to the *Geog. Vet. Script. Græc. Minor.* published lately at Oxford, by the Reverend and Learned Dr. Hudson.

I Bourbon

In the Southern or Æthiopick Ocean:

- I. Bourbon called by the Portuguese Mascarenhas lying E. of Madagascar
- Maurice I. lying N. E. of Bourbon.
- Comorre Isles, being four in Number, lying in the Channel of Mozambique, between the Isle of Madagascar and the Coast of Zanguebar.
- I. of St. Helens belonging to the English, the Isles of St. Matthew, Annobon, and St. Thomas, Princes Isle and Ferdinando Isle, all lying S. of Guinee and W. of Congo, the three latter lying not far from the Coast of Congo, the three former at a considerable distance from any part of the Continent.

In the Atlantick Ocean:

- Isles of Cape Verde, so called as lying over against the Cape of that name, and suppos'd to be the *Gorgades* or *Hesperides* of the Antients. They are reckoned Twenty in number, of which the three largest are St. Jago or St. James, St. Nicholas, St. Lucia.
- Canary Isles, generally suppos'd to be the *Insulæ Fortunatæ* of the Antients, lying over against the Coast of Biledulgerid, being Ten or Twelve in number. Of these the most celebrated are
  - Canary I. giving name to the rest as the largest.
  - Teneriff I. famous for its Mountain called the Pike of Teneriff.
  - Fer I. the most Western of the Canary Isles.
- Madera Isles lying N. of the Canaries and over against the Coast of Barbary or Morocco. Under this name are comprised Madera properly so called, and Porto Sancto, of which the former is thought by some to be the antient *Cerne*, by others *Erythia*.
- Azore (*k*) Isles, called also Tercere Isles from the largest of them, *viz.* Tercera or I. of Jesus Christ. They are reckoned by some among the I. of N. America. They are situated over against Portugal, and are under the Portuguese.

In the Mediterranean Sea:

- Malta called formerly *Melite*, lying between Barbary and Sicily, and reckon'd by some to Europe.
- The small Isle, antiently called (*l*) *Pharos*, at the mouth of the Port to Alexandria in Egypt.

S The

(*k*) The Azore Isles were so named by the Portuguese, who first discovered them, on account of the Hawks that abound in those Isles.

(*l*) This Isle though very small, yet was very famous, as lying at the Mouth of the Port of Alexandria, to which City it is now joine

The chief Mountains of Africk are, M. *Atlas*, still best known by the old Name, running from the Western (which from the Neighbourhood of this Mountain is called the Atlantick) Ocean to Egypt, and separating Barbary from Biledulgerid; *Montes Lunæ* or Mountains of the Moon, spreading themselves over most of the S. part of Africk, being divided into several branches, of which that between Abissinia and Monomotapa is said to retain the antient name; Sierra Leona or the Mt. of Lions between Guinee and Negroland. To which may be added the Pike of Teneriff in the I. of Teneriff, esteemed one of the highest Mountains in the Universe, from which one may see (as it is said) 40 Leagues on Sea.

The most remarkable Capes of Africk are; Cape Verde, the most W. Part of this Continent, situated in Negroland between the Mouths of the R. Niger; Cape of Good Hope the most S. Part of Africk, lying on the Coast of Caffreria; and Cape Guardafuy on the Coast of Ajan, being the most E. part of Africk. To which may be added Cape Nao (denoting in the Portuguese Language as much as Cape *Non* or No) and so named, to imply there was no sailing further, this being looked upon for many Ages as the *Ne-plus ultra* on that side of the World, till the further Discoveries begun to be made by the Portuguese in the Year 1417.

The chief Gulfs are *Sinus Arabicus* or the Red Sea; and the two *Syrtes*, now Gulf of Sidra, lying on the Kingdom of Tripoli in Barbary.

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joined by a long Dike. Ptolemy Philadelphus at his coming to the Crown caused to be erected in this Island a high and stately Tower, which antiently passed for one of the Wonders of the World, and was called *Pharos* according to the name of the Island, serving for a Light-Tower or Signal by Night to them that sailed on the adjoyning Coasts: whence the name of *Phare* is given to other Light-Towers or Houses; as to the *Phare* of Messina in Sicily, &c.

Among

Among the ſeveral Rivers the two chief are, *Niger* (*m*) the Niger, and *Nilus* (*n*) the Nile. The former is eſteemed the largeſt in all Africk, running through Negroland, and emptying it ſelf into the Atlantick Ocean on each ſide Cape Verde: the latter runs through the middle of Egypt, emptying it ſelf into the Mediterranean Sea, formerly by ſeven mouths; of which it is ſaid four only now remain, and of theſe two only to be now navigable, *viz.* the Eaſtern near Damiata, antiently called *Oſtium Peleuſiacum*, and the Weſtern near Roſetta, formerly *Oſticum Canopicum*.

(*m*) The *Niger* is reported by ſome to have Six great mouths, which are all S. of Cape Verde but one: Others make only three principal mouths, whereof the N. is called Senega or Senegal, the middle Gambia, and the S. Rio Grande. Between the two former lies Cape Verde, which a little within Land hath two ſmall Riſings in ſhape of a Sugar loaf, called the Mammelles.

(*n*) It was the Opinion of the Antients, that the Nile riſes at the bottom of ſome branch of the *Montes Lunæ* lying beyond the Equator, having two Fountains or Spring-heads, each of which paſſes through a Lake, called therefore one of them *Nili Palus Orientalis*, and the other *Occidentalis*; the former ſaid to be now called the Lake Zaſlan, the latter to have an Iſland in the middle of it, above which it is called Lake Zaire, beneath Zambre. Later Writers tell us, that the Head of the Nile is diſcovered to be (at the bottom indeed of ſome branch of the *Montes Lunæ*, but) on this ſide the Æquator in a Province of Abiſſinia, and that this River is called by the Inhabitants Abavi, which is not altogether unlike to *Aſtabus* the name of a River mentioned by Ptolemy as riſing in the ſame Country and running into the Nile. So that it may be doubted, whether this Abavi is not miſtaken for the main Stream of the Nile truely ſo called, being only a branch of it. As for the Lakes of Africk beſides thoſe already mentioned; the other remarkable ones are *Palus Mæris* and *Palus Mareotis* in the E. Parts of Lower Egypt; Lake Borno, L. Nub, and L. Guarda; through which the Niger is ſaid to paſs.

CHAP. XVII.

Of America or the West-Indies.

THE several Countries (both Antient and Present) of the Old Continent having been described in the foregoing Chapters, here follows the Description of the New Continent, so called as being unknown to the Antient Greeks or Romans, and ever since to us Europeans, till about the year 1490; when some of its Isles (o) being first discovered by Christopher Columbus a Genoese: Further Discoveries both of Isles and Continent were afterwards made at several Times and by several Persons, one of which was Americus Vespucius a Florentine, from whom this Part of the World took the name of America. It is also commonly called the West-Indies (p) to distinguish it from the East-Indies lying in Asia, this Distinction being taken from their respective Situations in reference to us Europeans. It is divided into two general Parts, commonly called (q) North and South America, which are two very large Peinsula's, separated one from the other by the Isthmus of Darien or Panama.

(o) The first Part of America discovered by Columbus was one of the Leucay Isles, called Guanahani.

(p) Upon what account America was first called by the name of Indies, is not so certainly known, but it is probably thought, that it was so named, either because it was supposed at the Discovery thereof to be some part of India, or else by reason of its likeness to the other India in Remoteness, Riches, and the Manners of its Inhabitants.

(q) North-America is otherwise called, especially by Latin Writers, America Mexicana from Mexico one of its chief Provinces; and in like manner South America is called America Peruviana from Peru its Principal Country.

North

North America may be distinguished into these Six larger Parts.

New Britain largely taken, being the most Northern Part of N. America, containing to the East New Britain (*r*) specially so call'd; and to the West, New N. and S. Wales.

New France or Canada largely taken, lying S. of New Britain, and distinguished into,

Eastern, which is that commonly call'd New France or Canada, as lying on each side the River Canada, Ch. T. Quebeck, Tadoussac, Brest, N. of the R. Canada; Port-Royal, S. of the R. Canada in that Part, which was for sometime called New Scotland.

Western, to which the name of Lovisiana is given, lying behind the English Plantations here following.

New England largely taken, lying to the S. and E. of New France largely taken, and containing seven Parts or Provinces, viz.

New England properly so called, the most Northern Province, Ch. T. Boston, Charles-Town, Plimouth, Cambridge, New-London.

New York (*s*), S. and W. of the former, containing (besides part of the Continent) the two adjacent Isles, called Long Isle and Isle Manhaten, Ch. T. New York in Manhaten Isle, and New Albany on the Continent.

New (*t*) Jarsey S. of New York divided into Eastern and Western, Ch. T. Elizabeth-Town, Middle-Town, Shrewsbury.

Pensilvania (*u*) W. of New Jarsey and more within Land Ch. T. Philadelphia.

Maryland (*x*) S. of Pensilvania, Ch. T. St. Maries, Calverton, Oxford.

(*r*) This Country or at least part of it is called by the Spaniards Terra di Labrador, and another part is called Estotland.

(*s*) New York was sometime called New Holland, as belonging to the Hollanders, who by the Peace of Breda in 1667 yielded it to the English, that had made themselves Masters of it the year before.

(*t*) New Jarsey was sometime called New Swedeland, as belonging to the Swedes, who built there a Town, which they named Gottenburg. It was sometime reckoned a part of New York.

(*u*) Pensilvania is so called from the Quaker William Pen, to whom it was given by King Charles the Second in 1681.

(*x*) Mary-land was so called from Mary Queen-Consort to King Charles the First, by which King it was granted to the Lord Baltimore.

Virginia

Virginia (*y*) S. W. of Maryland, Ch. T. James-Town, Elizabeth-Town, Wicomoco.

Carolina (*z*) S. of Virginia, Ch. T. Charles-Town.

Florida (*a*) lying between New France to the N. and W. and New England to the E. Ch. T. St. Austin, St. Matthew, both lying in the Peninsula of Tegeste.

New Mexico or New Granada on the N. W. of Florida, Ch. T. St. Fe or New Mexico.

Mexico, sometimes called Old Mexico and New Spain, on the S. E. of New Mexico, washed on two sides by the Sea, Ch. T. Mexico, Antequera, Vera-Paz, Carthage in the inland parts; Panuco, Campechy, Valladolid, Truxillo, Conception on the N. Coast; Guadalaxara, Compostella, Xalisco, Acapulco, Aquatulco, Guatimala, Panama on the S. Coast.

SOuth America contains these seven Parts or Countries, *viz.*

Terra-firma or Firmland (*b*) lying S. E. of Mexico, Ch. T. Panama, Porto-Belo, Darien which gives name to the Isthmus of Darien, St. Fe, Cartagena, St. Martha, la Hacha, Rancheria, Coro or Venezuela, Comana or New Corduba, this last lying in the Province of New Andalusia.

Under Terra-firma is usually comprised Guaiana and Caribbana, two Countries inhabited by the Wild Indians; in the latter lies Surinam belonging to the Dutch.

Peru S. of Firmland on the Western Coast, esteemed upon account of its Mines the richest Country in the Universe, Ch. T. Lima, Cusco, Quito, La Plata, Potosi.

Chili S. of Peru on the same Shore, Ch. T. Imperiale, Serena, Valdivia.

Magellanica (*c*) the most S. Province of S. America lying from

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(*y*) Virginia was so called by Sir Walter Rawleigh in honour of the Maiden-Queen Elizabeth.

(*z*) Carolina is so named from King Charles the Second.

(*a*) The name of Florida was sometime since of a larger extent, as comprehending what is now called Carolina to the N. East, and the lower parts of what the French now call Lovisiana, lying toward the Mouth of the River Messisipi towards the W.

(*b*) This Country was called by the name of Terra-firma or Firmland, as being the first part of the Continent that was discovered by Columbus.

(*c*) Magellanica, as also the adjoining Straits of Magellan, are both so called from the famous Ferdinand Magellan.

the

the W. to the E. shore on the S. and E. of Chili. Some place here a Town called Nombre de Jesus.

Paraguay or the Country of Rio de la Plata lying on the Eastern Coast above Magellanica, Ch. T. Buenos Ayres, Assomption de la Plata, Assomption de Uraguay.

Brasil N. E. of Paraguay on the same Shore, the Coast hereof is inhabited by the Portuguese, Ch. T. St. Salvador, Olinda de Pernambuco, St. Sebastian.

Country of the Amazons, lying between Brasil, Paraguay and Terra-firma, very little known to us Europeans.

THE most remarkable Islands belonging to America are,

New-found-land lying over against New France, belonging chiefly to the English, and a little part of it to the French.

Bermudas or Summers (*d*) Isles, being reckoned about 400, lying S. of New-found-land and over against Carolina. The chief are Mainland, St. George's Isle, St. David's.

Lucay or Bahama Isles, S. W. of Bermudas, nigh the Coast of Florida, belonging chiefly to the Spaniards. The Principal of them are Lucayone (from which, as the largest, the general name is taken) Bahama, and New Providence, this last belonging to the English.

Antille (*e*) Isles, lying S. of the former, of which the four greatest are,

Cuba, nigh the Coast of Florida, and subject to the Spaniards, Ch. T. Havana, St. Jago.

Jamaica S. of Cuba, belonging to the English, Ch. T. Port-Royal, St. Jago, Sevil.

Hispaniola E. of the two former, and under the Spaniards, Ch. T. St. Domingo.

Porto-rico or Boriquen E. of Hispaniola, Ch. T. Porto-rico, St. German's.

(*d*) The Bermudas Isles are so called from John Bermudas a Spaniard, who first discovered them about the beginning of the sixteenth Century. They are since named by the English Summers Isles from Sr. George Summers who was driven on Shore there by distress of Weather in 1609.

(*e*) Under the Name of Antille Isles are comprehended by some not only the four above mentioned, but also the Leucay and Caribbee Isles, which they will have to be so called as lying *ante* or before the G. of Mexico. Others restrain the name of Antilles to the Caribbees only.

Caribbe

Caribbe (f) Islands, being a knot of small Isles, lying on the S. E. of Porto-Rico down to the Northern Coast of Terra-firma. The most remarkable of them are Barbados, Ch. T. Bridg-town or St. Michaels, (This Isle being the most E. and forasmuch as the Wind is here commonly at East, therefore the Windward; hence the rest of the Caribbees are called in respect of this the Leeward Isles, viz.) Nevis or Mevis, Antego, Barbada, Anguilla, Tabago, all belonging to the English, with part of S. Christophers, the other part whereof belongs to the French, as doth also Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c.

California esteemed the largest Island in the World, though some will not allow it to be an Island. It lies on the W. Coast of New Mexico, and is the only considerable Island on that Side of America, all the foregoing Isles being Seated on the E. side of America.

The chief Mountains of America are the Andes or Cordilleras spreading themselves over great part of South America, especially between Peru, Chili, Paraguay and Magellanica; the Apalaches N. of Florida in N. America: to which may be added the Volcano of Guatimala, and that of Popacatebeci in Old Mexico.

The remarkable Capes are C. Florida on the most S. E. Part of Florida; C. Cotoche and Honduras on the upper Coast of Mexico; C. Antonio and Corientes on the W. and S. of the Isle Cuba; C. Nord on the E. of Caribbana, C. St. Augustin in Brasil, C. Desea-da or the desired C. in Terra del Fuego, C. Victoria to the South East of Terra Magellanica; C. Blanco in the Province of Guatimala, and C. Corientes in the Province of Guadalaxara, both in old Mexico.

(f) The Carribbe I. are so called from the Carribees a people, of America, who (besides Carribana in Firmland, which they still inhabit) formerly possess'd or frequented these Islands; which are sometime called the Canibal Island, because these People were formerly esteemed Men eaters. They are distinguished by some into Barlovento, and Sottavento Isles. Of the former sort are all above mentioned; of the latter those lying along the Coast of Firmland, as Margarita, Bonaire, Aves, &c.

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The Chief Lakes in North America are Lake Traci or the upper Lake, Lake of Illinois; Lake of Frontenac: in South America Casippa Lake in Caribbana, and Lake of Gualachos in the Province of Rio de la Plata. To which is added by some Lake Parima said to be in Guiana and the largest in the World, though others deny that there is any such Lake.

The Chief Rivers of North America are Canada in New France, and Messisipi in Lovisiana. Of South America, the River of the Amazones in the Country of the like name, esteemed the largest in the World; Rio de la Plata (g) in the Country of la Plata or Paraguay; Orenoque or the R. of Paria in Terra-firma. All these Rivers both of N. and S. America fall into that Sea which is on the E. Coast of this Continent, and which (though above the Equinoctial Line it be, properly speaking, part of the Atlantick Ocean, below the Line part of the Ethiopick; yet) is all comprehended by Seamen under the name of the North-Sea, as all on the W. Coast is under the name of the South-Sea.

The chief Gulfs or Bays are Hudsons Bay N. of New Britain; the Gulf of Mexico and Bay of Honduras on Mexico; G. of Darien on the Isthmus of Darien; all lying in the North Sea: Gulf or Bay of Panama on the same Isthmus, and G. of California between California and New Mexico, both Arms or Parts of the South-Sea.

The chief Straits are Hudsons Strait, North of New Britain; the Strait or Channel of Bahama, between Florida and the Isle Bahama; Straits of Magellan between Magellanica and Terra del Fuego. To which may be added the Straits of Maire E. of Terra del Fuego, and Brewers Straits E. of the Straits of Maire.

(g) The River of la Plata in the Country of the same name is so called, because the first Plate or Silver, that was transported from America to Spain, was brought down this River.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Unknown Continents, &c.

THE Known Parts of the World being described, it remains briefly to take notice of those other Parts, which are commonly called (*h*) Unknown, as being but very little known, or no farther than their Coasts. Now these are distinguished in respect of their situation into Northern, and Southern.

The chief Unknown Parts of the World lying towards the N. Poles and N. of the Old and New Con-

(*h*) As these Countries are said to be unknown to us, because we have no more (or but little more) knowledge of them than that there are such in being; so in the same sence may America be said to be unknown to the Antients, even granting, (though there be several Arguments to the Contrary, which being somewhat too long to be here inserted, I refer the Reader for them to Heylins Cosmography at the beginning of his Description of America) that it was the *Insula Atlantis* mentioned by Plato in his Timæus, or that great Island mentioned by Diodorus Lib. 5. forasmuch as they had only a bare knowledge that there was such a Country, and hardly so much, since they seem to have relied upon the Information they had with no great certainty. And the same may be said in respect of the Lower and more Southern parts of Africk: for supposing that Story to be true which is related by Herodotus and Pliny, that long before their times some passing down the Red Sea, sailed about the Coasts of Africk to the Straits of Gibraltar, yet this proves no more than that the thing was possible and had been once done, not that the Antients had any distinct Idea of those parts of Africk so as to be said to Know them. Nay many (if not the generality) of them seem to have lookt on this Report as fabulous; and perhaps it was no more than a Conjecture grounded upon the Hypothesis of the Earths being surrounded by the Sea.

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tinent, are Nova (*i*) Zembla N. of Muſcovy, Spitzberg (*k*) N. of Norway, Greenland N. of Iceland and America (*l*) &c. which becauſe they are ſuppoſed (or at leaſt not known, but) to be ſeveral Parts of the ſame Continent, hence they are all uſually compriſed under the name of the Arctick or Northern Unknown Continent.

The chief unknown Parts of the World ſituated towards the S. Pole, and S. of the Old and New Continent, are New Guinee (*m*) E. of the Molucco Iſles in the E. Indies, New Holland and Diemens land S. of the ſame Iſles, New Zeland S. W. of America, &c.) which for the reaſon aforemention'd are uſually compriſed under the name of the Antarctick or Southern Unknown Continent.

To each of theſe Unknown Continents there appertain ſome Iſlands. Among thoſe belonging to the N. Unknown Continent, the chief are Cumberland and James I. between N. America and Greenland, and States and Maurice I. on the Coaſt of Nova Zembla. Of thoſe which are attributed to the S. Unknown Continent, the more remarkable are Terra del Fuego S. of the Straits of Magellan; States Iſle E. of the former; I. Gallapagos, Cocos (*n*) &c. in the South-ſea near or under the Equator.

(*i*) Nova Zembla is ſo called from the ſeveral endeavours, that have been made to find out on this ſide a New Way to the E. Indies.

(*k*) This Coaſt was firſt diſcovered by the Dutch in 1596, and was called Spitsberg becauſe of the great number of little picked Mountains with which the Coaſt is invironed.

(*l*) Some add to the Parts here mentioned, the Land of Jeſo lying N. of Japan.

(*m*) Some place a Country to the Weſt of New Guinee, which they call the Land of Papouſe, which others take to be only a part of New Guinee.

(*n*) As for the Iſles of Solomon reckoned by ſome as belonging to the S. unknown Continent they are eſteemed by others to be purely fabulous or fictitious.

I have now gone through the Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts of the Terraqueous Globe, as far forth as they belong to Geography and the End propoſed by me; and becauſe it hath been cuſtomary to take notice in Geographical Treatiſes of Biſhopricks and Univerſities, I have likewiſe complied with Cuſtom herein, and have not only ſet down the reputed Numbers in each Country, which is all that is generally done, but have here ſubjoined a much more particular and full Account, taken in reſpect of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from our own Writers or the Information of Friends; in reſpect of other Countries from Baudrand and Pleſſis.

A CATALOGUE OF Archbishopricks and Bishopricks:

WHerein the several Archbishopricks (that, to which the Primacy belongs in each Country, standing first) are denoted by Capital letters, each having its respective Suffragan Bishopricks placed immediately after it. This mark (*) denotes such Bishopricks, as are exempted from the Jurisdiction of their respective Metropolitan or Archbishop, being immediately under the Pope. This mark (†) denotes such Archbishopricks as well as Bishopricks, as are not to be found in the Maps hereunto belonging upon account of their being denominated from some (otherwise) inconsiderable Place.

In EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 24. besides the Bishoprick of Man in the Isle of Man. See Page 42.

In SCOTLAND until the year 1688.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 12.

St. ANDREWS	Murray	Orkney
Edenburg	Brechin	GLASCOW
Dunkeld	Dumblane	Galloway
Aberdeen or old	Ross	1 Argile
Aberdeen	Caithness	2 The Isles

1 In enumerating the Bishopricks of Scotland, instead of Argile some put Lismore.

2 By the Isles are to be understood the Western Isles, the Bp. whereof had formerly the Title of Bishop of Sodor (from Sodor once a City now a Village in S. Columbs Isle, corruptly called Icolmhill) till year 1098, when the Bishoprick of Sodor was united to that of the I. of Man.

In

In IRELAND.

Archbishopricks 4. Bishopricks 18.

ARMAGH	Rapho †	Offory or	Cloyne †
Meath	Kilmore	Kilkenny	Killaloo
Clogher †	[nor Dromore	CASHEL	TUAM
Down and Con-	DUBLIN	Limerick	Elphin
Derry or Lon-	Kildare	[lin Waterford	Clonfert
don-Derry.	Fernes & Leigh-	Cork and Ross	Killala †.

Mr. Camden out of an old Roman Provincial recites 37 Bishopricks (besides the 4 Archbishopricks) that were formerly in Ireland, which have been either abolish'd, or else united, and that some of them three together, so as to reduce them to the number above specifi'd. Thus the Bishoprick of Limerick is sometimes stil'd Bishoprick of Limerick, Ardfart, and Aghado, &c.

In SWEDEN.

Archbishoprick 1. Bishopricks 6.

UPSAL	Scaren †	Wexlo †
Lunden	Strengues	Abo
Lincopin	Westeras	Wiburg.

Some reckon but 7 Bishopricks in Sweeden, omitting Strengues and Westeras, and inserting Arosen. There were also formerly in Livonia an Archbishoprick, *viz.* that of Riga, which had 5 suffragan Bishopricks under it, *viz.* Revel, Derpt, Hapsel, Oesel, Vindow.

In DENMARK.

Bishopricks 6.

Copenhagen in the Isle of Zeeland	Ripen	In Jutland
	Wiburg	
Odensee in the Isle of Funen	Alburg	
	Arhusen	

In NORWAY.

Bishopricks 4.

Drontheim
Bergen
Stauenger
Christiana or Opslo.

The Bishop of Copenhagen (tho' He hath not the Title, yet He) is said to have the Authority of an Archbishop in respect of the other Bishops both in Denmark and Norway.

In SPAIN.

Archbishopricks 8. Bishopricks 43.

TODEDO	Cuenza	Calzada	Plazentia
Corduba	Jaen	Palencia	Lugo
Segovia	Valladolid	COMPOSTE-	Astorga
Cartagena	BURGOS	LLA	Zamora
Siguenza	Pampelone	Salamanca	Orense
Osma	Calahor and	Avila	Tuy

Badajos

Badajos
Mondonedo
Coria
CiudadRodrigo
Leon
SEVILL
Cadix
Guadix
Canary in Canary I.
GRANADA
Malaga
Almeria
SARAGOZA
Huecsa
Jaca
Balbastro
Tervel
Albarazin
TARRAGON
Barcelona
Girone
Lerida
Vich
Perpignan in Roussillon
Solsona
Urgel
Tortosa
VALENCIA
Origuel
Majorca in the Isle Majorca.

In PORTUGAL.

Archbishopricks 3. Bishopricks 10.

BRAGA
Porto
Guarda
Viseu
Lamego
Miranda
LISBON
Coimbra
Elvas
Leiria
Porta Legre
See B. of Africk
EVORA
Faro.

In FRANCE.

Archbishopricks 18 Bishopricks 102.

LIONS
Autun
Langres
Mascon
Challon
SENS
Troyes
Auxerre
Nevers
PARIS
Chartres
Orleans
Meaux
Blois
REIMS
Soissons
Laon
Chaalon sur Marne
Noyon
Beauvais
Amiens
Senlis
Boulogne
ROAN or ROVEN
Bayeux
Evreux
Avranches
Seez
Lisieux
Coutances
TOURS
Mans
Rennes
Angers
Nantes
Cornovaille or Quimper
Vannes
S. Malo
S. Brieu
Tregvier
S. Pol de Leon
Dol
BOURGES
Clermont
Limoges
S. Flour
* Le Puy
Tulles
ALBY
Castres
Mende
Rhodes
Cahors
Vabres †
BOURDEAUX
Poictiers
Saintes
Angoulesme
Perigueux
Condom
Sarlat
Rochelle
Luzon
AUX
Dax or Acqs
Aire
Bazas
Bayonne
Comminges
Conserans
Lectoure †
Lescar †
Oleron
NARBONNE
Carcassonne
Alet †
Beziers
Agde †
Lodeve †
Montpellier
Nismes
Uze
S. Pons de Tomieres †
Alais
TOULOUSE
Pamiers †
Mirepoix
Montauban
Lavaur †
S. Papoul
Lombez
Rieux
ARLES
Marseille
Orange
S. Paul Tricastin †
Toulon
AIX
Apt
Riez
Frejus
Gap
Sisteron
AVIGNON belonging to the Pope
Carpentras †
Vaison †
Cavaillon †
VIENNE

VIENNE
Valence & Die
1 Geneva at Annecy in Savoy
Grenoble
S. Jean de Maurienne † in Savoy
Viviers
AMBRUN
Digne
Nice in Savoy
Glandeve †
Vence
Senez
Grace

BESANCON
2 Basil at Porentru in Germany
3 Lausane at Friburg in Switzerland
Belley.

1 Geneva was a Bishops See before the Reformation; but upon its receiving Calvin's Doctrine, the Bishop was excluded, and the See translated to Annecy in Savoy.

2 The Inhabitants of Basil embracing Calvin's Doctrine, drove their Bishop away, who hath since had his Residence at Porentru on the Circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany, and is a Prince of the Empire.

3 Lausanne was (as the two former) a Bishop's See until the Reformation, since which the See hath been translated to Friburg.

In SAVOY.

Archbishoprick 1. Bishopricks 2.

TARENTAISE. Aousta or Aosta. Sion in Valais.

In ITALY.

Archbishopricks 39. Bishopricks 258.

In the State of the Church or Pope's Domin.

ROME 1
Ostia and Velitri
Porto
Sabina
Palastrina
Frascati †
Albano
Tivoli
Anagni †
Segni †
Ferentino †
Alatri †
Veroli †
Terracina
Nepi and Sutri †
Viterbo
Orti and Civita Castellana †
Corneto and Monte Fiascone †
Bagnarea †
Orvieto
Aquapendente †
Perugia
Spoleto
Citta di Castello
Citta della Pieve †
Terni †
Narni
Amelia †
Todi †
Rieti
Foligni †
Assisi †
Nocera †
Arezzo in Tusc.
Ancona
Loretto
Ascoli †
Jesi †
Osimo †
Camerino
Fano.

In Naples
Aquila
Sulmona and Valva †
Civita Ducale †
Teramo
Marsi †.
PISA in Tusc.

In Corsica I.
Aleria †
Ajazzo
Sagona †.
*Lucca in Tusc.
* Sarzana in the Rep. of Gen.

In Tuscany
FLORENCE
Fiesoli †
Pistoia
* Volterra
Colle †
San Miniato Tedesco †
Borgo San Sepolcro †
* Monte Dulciano
* Cortona †
SIENA
Saona †
Chiusi †
Grosseto †
Massa
* Pienza †
Mont Alcino

In the State of the Church

FERMO
Macerata and Tolentino †
Ripa Transone †
Montalto †

S. Se-

S. Severino †
URBINO
Cagli †
Fossombrone †
Monte Feltra †
Pesaro
Urbanea and San. Angelo in Vada †
Senigaglia
* Gubio †
RAVENNA
Adria † in the Rep. of Ven.
Rimini
Bertinoro †
Cervia†
Cesena †
Comacchio
Faenza
Ferrara
Imola †
Forli †
Sarsina †
BOLOGNA in the State of the Church

In D. of Parma
Parma
Piacenza
Borgo San Domino †

InD.of Modena
Regio
Modena.

Crema in State of Venice.

In theRepub.of Genoua

GENOUA
Albenga
Noli †
Brugneto †.

In Corsica Isle

Nebio †
Mariana and Accia †.
Bobbio in the D. of Milan.

In Piemont

TURIN
Jvrea
Mondovi
* Saluzzo
Fossano †

In D. of Milan

MILAN
Cremona
Novara
Lodi
Alessandria
Tortona
Vigevane †
* Pavia

In R. ofVenice

Bergamo
Brescia
Alba in Montferrat.

In Piemont

Asti
Vercelli.

In Montferrat

Acqui
Casal.

In Rep. of Gen.

Savona
Vintimiglia.

In R. of Venice

AQUILEIA
Padua
Vicenza
Trent in Tyrole
Como in the D. of Milan

In R. of Venice

Trevigio
Ceneda †
Belluno
Feltre
Concordia †
Trieste
Capo d' Istria
Citta Nuova †
Parenza †
Pola
Pedena †
* Mantua in D. of that name.
* Laubach in Carniola in Germany.

In R.of Venice

VENICE
Chiozza †
Torcello †
Caorle †.

In theKingdom of Naples

NAPLES
Pozzuola †
Nola †
Acerra †
Ischia †
* Averia †
CAPUA
Tiano †
Calvi †
Caserta †
Cajazzo †
Carinola †
Isernia †
Suessa †
* Aquino †
Venafro †
* Gaeta
* Fondi
* Sera
SALERNO
Campagna †
Capacio †
Policastro
Nusco †
Sarno †
Marsico †
Nocera delli Pagani †
Acerno †
* Cava †
AMALFI †
Lettere †
Capri †
Minori †
* Scala and Ravello †
SORRENTO
Vico †
Massa †
Castell'a Mare †
CONZA
Muro †
Satriano †
Lacedogna †
Sant Angelo de Lombardi & Bisaccia †
CIRENZA & MATERA
Venosa
Anglona or Tursis
Potenza †
Gravina †
Tricarico †
*Monte Peloso †
* Melfi

* Melfi and Rapolla †
TARENTO
Motola †
Castellaneta †
Oria †
BRINDISI
Ostuni †
OTRANTO
Castro †
Gallipoli
Ugento †
Lecce †
Alessano †
* Nardo †
BARI
Bitonto †
Giovenazzo †
* Molfeta †
Ruvo †
Conversano
Minervino †
* Monopoli †
Bitetto †
Polignano †
Lavello †
Catara in Venetian Dalmatia
TRANI
Biseglia †
Andria †
NAZARETH or BARIETTA †
MANFREDONIA
Vieste †
* Troja †
LANCIANO
CHIETI
* Atri and Penna
Ortona
BENEVENTO
Ascoli
Telese †
Sant Agata de Goti †
Alife †
Mont Marano †
Avellino and Fricento †
Ariano †
Vico or Trivico †
* Trivento
Boiano
Bovino †
Volturara †
Larino †
Termini or Termoli †
Lucera †
Guardia Alferes †
San Severo †
ROSSANO
* Bisignano †
COSENZA
Martorano †
* San Marco †
* Melito †
* Cassano †
S. SEVERINO
Umbriatico †
Belcastro †
Strongoli †
Isola †
Cerenza and Cariati †
REGGIO
Catanzaro †
Cortone †
Tropea †
Oppido †
Nicotera
Nicastro
Girace
Squillace
Bova †

In Sicily
PALERMO
Gergenti
Mazara
Malta in an I. of the same name
MESSINA
Cefalu
Patti
Lipari in Isle Lipari
MONTREAL
Catania
Siragusa.

In the Isle of Sardinia
CAGLIARI
Villa d' Eglesia united to its A B.
ORISTAGNI
Ales and Usel †
SASSARI
Algeri
Bosa
Castell' Aragonese †

1 The Archbishop of Rome is commonly stil'd the Pope, and by Latin Writers *Pontifex Maximus*. The Archbishops of Aquilea and Venice are commonly stil'd Patriarchs, and the former resides at Udine, the Town of Aquilea being decay'd, and in a manner ruin'd.

In FLANDERS.

Archbishopricks 2.

In Spanish Flanders
MECHLIN or MALLINS
Antwerp
Bruges
Ghent or Gaunt
Ypres
Ruremond.

Bishopricks 9.

In French Flanders
CAMBRAY
Arras
St. Omer
Tournay
Namur in Spanish Flanders

In

In GERMANY.

Archbishopricks 4. Bishopricks 27.

MENTZ or MAYENCE	Hildesheim	Toul	Regensburg
Spire	Paderborn	Verdun	Passaw
Worms	Constance	COLN or COLOGNE	Chiemsee †
Strasburg	* Bamberg	Luick or Liege	Seckaw †.
Wurtzburg	Augsburg	Munster	Lavant †
Aichstat	TRIER or TREVES	Osnabrug	Brixen
Chur or Coire in the Coun. of theGrisons		SALTSBURG	Gurck
	In Lorrain	Frising	* Vienna
	Mets	* Ratisbon or	Newstat.

There were not long since two Archbishopricks more in Germany, *viz.* Magdeburg and Bremen. The Suffragans of the former were the Bishopricks of Meissen, Mersburg, Naumburg, Brandenburg, and Havelberg; of the latter, Lubeck, Ratzburg and Swerin. But the two Archbishopricks together with all the Bishopricks are now secularis'd; as are also some other Bishopricks, *viz.* Halberstat and Verden under the Archbishop of Mentz, and Minden under Archb. of Cologne.

In BOHEMIA.

Archbishoprick 1. Bishopricks 3.

PRAGUE.	Olmutz,	Leutmeritz,	Koningsgratz.

In POLAND.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 18.

GNESNA	Ploczko	Breslaw in Silesia	Przemyzl or Premislie
Cracow	Warmia	LEMBERG or LEOPOLSTAT	Chelm
Cujavia	Lucko		Kiow or Kiovia
Posna	Culm		Kaminiec.

In HUNGARY.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 11.

GRAN	Otegiazac †	Chonad †	Szeben or Hermanstat
Nitra †	Funskirchen or Five Churches	In Slavonia	Alba Julia or Weissemburg
Gewer or Raab	Wesprim †	Zagrab or Agram	These two last in Transilvania
Egher or Agria	COLOCZA	Szerem	
Watzem or Vaccia †	Great Waradin		

In DALMATIA.

Archbishopricks 3. Bishopricks 13.

ZARA	Zegna in Croatia	Scardona	Merca and Trebigno
Arbe †	Nona †	Sebenico	La Brazza †
Veglia †	Lesina †	Almissa †	Curzola †
Osero †	Trau †	RAGUSI	
SPALATO		Stagno	

In

In the Isles of the Jonian and Ægean Sea or Archipelago.
Archbishoprick 1. Bishopricks 2.

CORFU; Zante and Cephalogna, both united together, and with Corfu lying each in the Isle of the same in the Jonian Sea. To these add the Bishopricks of Tine, immediately under the Pope, and situated in the Isle of the same name in the Archipelago or Ægean Sea.

In ASIA.

Archbishopricks 2. Bishopricks 5.

GOA	In W. Penin. of E. Indies.	MANILLA	In the I. Manilla or Luco. cheif of the Philippine I.
Meliapur or St. Thomas		Cagaion or New Segovia	
		Caleres de Camarina or Camarines	
Macao in China		Nombre de Jesus † in the Isle of Cebu.	

In AFRICK.

Bishopricks 7, being all suffragans to the Archbishop of LISBON in Portugal, and belonging to the Portuguese, except the first.

Ceuta in Barbary, belonging to the Spaniards.
Funchal in the Isle of Madera.
Angra † in I. Tercera, the chief of the Azore Isles.
St. Salvador in Congo.
Ribera Grand † in the Isle of S. Jago chief of the Isles of Cape Verde.
S. Thomas in the Isle of the same name.
S. Pol. de Loanda or Loanda S. Paolo in Congo. The Bishop hereof is by some stil'd Bishop of Angola, this being the Country where Loanda stands.

In AMERICA.

Archbishopricks 5. Bishopricks 14.

In New Spain	S. DOMINGO in I. Hispaniola	Quito	In Peru
MEXICO		Arequipa	Popayan †
Guatimala		Truxillo	LA PLATA
Mechoacan	S. Jago in Cuba Isle	Guamanga	Paz or Chuquiaca
Puebla de los Angelos	S. Jvan in I. Porto Rico	Panama in Terra-firma	S. Migvel
Merida			S. Cruz
Guaxaca	Coro or Venezucla in Terrafirma	In Chili	Assumption in Paraguay.
Nicoragua		S. Jago	
Guadalajara		Conception	
Chiapia	Honduras in New Spain		In Brasil
Vera Paz		In Terrafirma	S. SALVADOR
Durango	LIMA or LOS-REYES	S. Fe de Bogot	Olinda
Santa Fe in New Mexico		S. Martha	S. Sebastian
	Cusco	Cartagena	S. Luis †.

Quebec in New France is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope.

Hitherto

Hitherto have been mention'd the several Archbishopricks and Bishopricks (yet remaining) of the Western Church, together with such as have been Planted or Erected by the Members thereof in Asia, Africk, and America. As for the Present State of the Eastern Church, it is very little known to us; so that an exact Account thereof, or such as may be reli'd upon, is not to be expected; and therefore it shall only be here observ'd, that its Chief Ecclesiasticks are

In Europe, the Patriarch of Constantinople in Turky, and the Patriarch of Moscow in Muscovy.

In Asia, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and the Patriarch of Antioch, both in Syria. To which, some add two Armenian Patriarchs, one residing at Ecmeasin a Monastery in Georgia; the other at Sis in Aladulia in Asiatick Turky.

In Africk, or more peculiarly in Egypt, the Patriarch of Alexandria.

A CATALOGUE of UNIVERSITIES IN EUROPE.

In ENGLAND.

OXFORD,

Wherein are 18 Colleges, and 7 Halls.

Colleges	Founders.	A. D.
University	Founded by King Alfred about 870, and restor'd by William Archdeacon of Durham, who in 1249 leaving 310 Marks, a Society was therewith establish'd 1280.	870
Baliol	Founded by John Baliol, and His Wife Devorgill, in *These were the Parents of Sr.* John Baliol, *afterwards King of Scotland.*	1263 1266
Merton	Founded by Walter de Merton Bishop of Rochester about	1274
Exeter	Founded by Walter Stapylton Bishop of Exeter about	1316
Oriel	Founded by King Edward II. about	1318
Queens	Founded by Robert Eglesfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, Wife of Edward III.	1340
New Col.	Founded by William of Wickham Bishop of Winchester	1377
Lincoln	Founded by Richard Fleming, Tho. Rhotheram, B. of Lin.	1427 1478
All Souls	Founded by Henry Chicheley Archbp. of Canterbury.	1437

Magdalen

Magdalen	Founded by William of Wainfleet Bishop of Winchester	1458
Brazen-Nose	Founded by William Smith Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton Esq;	1512
Corpus-Christi	Founded by Richard Fox Bishop of Winchester	1516
Christ's Church	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Trinity	Founded by Sir Thomas Pope	1555
S. John's	Founded by Sir Thomas White Alderman of London	1557
Jesus	Founded by Queen Elizabeth	1571
Wadham	Founded by Nich. Wadham Esq; and Dorothy his Wife	1613
Pembroke	Founded by Thomas Tisdale Esq; and Rob. Wightwick	1624

Magdalen, Edmund, Alban — Hall.

Hart, S. Mary, Gloucester, New-Inn — Hall.

CAMBRIDG,

Wherein are 16 Colleges and Halls, *viz.*

Peter-House	Founded by Hugo de Balsham Bishop of Ely	1256 1284
Clare-Hall	Founded by Richard Badew Chancellor of the University	1326
Pembroke-Hall	F. by Mary de St. Paul-Co. of Pembroke	1343
Bennet or Corpus Christi Colledge	Founded by Henry of Monmouth Duke of Lancaster, and of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi, and the Blessed Virgin	1351
Trinity-Hall	Founded by Edmund Bateman Bishop of Norwich	1350
Gonevil & Caius Colledge	Founded by Edmund de Gonevil, and Caius afterwards	1348
King's Colledge	Founded by King Henry VI.	1441
Queens Colledge	Founded by Queen Margaret, wife to King Henry VI.	1448
Catharine Hall	Founded by Robert Woodlark Chancellours of the University	1475
Jesus Col.	Founded by John Alcock Lord Chancellor of England and Bishop of Ely.	1496
Christ's Col. and S. John's College	Founded by Lady Margaret Mother to King King Henry VII.	1505 1508

Magdalen

Magdalen College	F. by Edw. Stafford Duke of Buckingham,	1519
	and Tho. Audley Ld. Chancel. of England	1542
Trinity College	Founded by King Henry VIII.	1546
Emanuel College	Founded by Sir Walter Mildway Chancellour and Treasurer of the Exchequer	1584
Sussex-Sidney College	Founded by Frances Sidney Countess of Sussex, Aunt to the Famous Sr. Philip Sidney	1598

N. B. That the Halls in Cambridge are endow'd as well as Colleges, whereas in Oxford those Societies only are called Halls, which are not Endow'd.

In SCOTLAND.

Edenburg Founded by King James VI, and though the latest, and consisting but of one College, yet for the Number of its Students, &c. is reckon'd the Chief in the Kingdom of Scotland.

Abesdeen, or rather the University of Charles, consisting of two Colleges, *viz.*

Kings College in Old Aberdeen, Founded by Bishop Elphinston about 1500, but denominated from King James IV. who assum'd the Patronage of it

Marshal or Mareshallian College in New Aberdeen, so call'd as being Founded by George Keith Earl Marshal, in the year 1593.

S. Andrews erected by James I. in 1426, and consisting of three Colleges, *viz.*

St. Salvator, commonly call'd the Old College, Founded by James Kennedy Bishop of St. Andrews.

St. Leonard's College Founded by James Hepburn, Prior of St. Andrews.

New Colloge Founded by Archbishop Beaton.

Glascow, consisting of one College built by Bishop Turnbull about the year 1554.

In IRELAND.

Dublin consisting only of one College call'd Trinity College, and in 1591 endow'd by Queen Elizabeth with the Privileges of an University. This was attempted before by Alexander Bicknor Archbishop of Dublin, who in the Reign of Edward II. about 1320, obtain'd a Bull from the Pope for it. But the Design was then obstructed by the troublesome Times that follow'd.

In

In NETHERLANDS.

In the *Dutch Netherlands.*

Leyden by the States of Holland	1575
Utrecht	1686
Franeker	1585
Groeningen	1614
Harderwick.	1648

In the *Spanish Netherlands.*

Louvain by John Duke of Brabant.	1426

In the *French Netherlands.*

Doway.

In FRANCE.

Paris, by Charlemagne consisting of 64 Colleges, whereof the chief is call'd the Sorbon,	790
Toulouse by Pope Gregory XI.	1233
Bordeaux by Lewis XI.	1473
Poictiers by Charles VII.	1431
Orleans by P. Clement V.	1305
Bourges by Lewis XI.	1465
Angers.	1346
Caen by Charles VII.	1452
Montpellier by Pope Nicholas IV.	1289
Cahors by P. John XXII.	1332
Nantes	1460
Rheims by Charles Cardinal of Lorain.	1548
Valence by L. the Dauphin afterwards L. XI.	1458
Aix by P. Alexander V	1409
Perpignan by Peter King of Arragon	1349
Besancon by the Emperor Ferdinand I.	1564
Orange.	1365
Arles	
Avignon by Pope Boniface VIII.	1303
Dole by Philip Duke of Burgundy	1426
Fleche † by K. Henry IV.	
Montauban	
Pont - a - Mousson † by C. Cardinal of Lorrain	1573
Richelieu by Lewis XIII.	1640
Soissons	
Tournon † by Francis Cardinal of Tournon.	

In SPAIN.

Salamanca by Alphonsus IX King of Leon	1200
Alcala de Henares or *Complutum*, by Cardinal Ximenes	1517
Sevill	
Toledo	
Granada by the Emperor Charles V.	1537
Valencia	1470
Avila	
Baeza	1538
Compostella	
Lerida before Pope Calisthus III.	
Gandia	
Huesca	
Onnate †	1543
Ossuna	1549
Oviedo by Ferdinand Valdes	1536
Palencia	
Pampelon	1608
Saragoza by Emp. Charles V.	
Signenza by Card Ximenes	
Taragona under Phillip II.	
Tudela	
Valladolid by Pope Clement VI.	1346
Murcia	

In PORTUGAL.

Coimbra by King John III.	
Lisbon by Pope Nicholas IV.	1290
Evora by Cardinal Henry.	

In ITALY.

Rome
Bologna
Padua by Emperor Frederick II. 1222
Ferrara by Emp. Frederick 1316
Florence by Cosmo de Medices
Pavia
Siena 1387
Pisa 1339
Turin by P Benedict XII. 1405
Naples } by Emperor Fre-
Salerno } derick II.
Venice
Verona
Mantua
Milan
Perugia by P. Clement V.
Macerata by P. Paul III.
Catania in Sicily
Cagliari in Sardinia.

In SWITZERLAND.

Basil 1459
Geneva or *Col Allobrogum*, by Emp Charles IV 1365

In GERMANY.

Cologne or *Col. Agrippina*, by P. Urban VI. 1388
Lipsich by Elector Frederick I. 1408
Francfort upon Oder, by Joachim El. of Brand. 1506
Strasburg 1538
Erfurt 1391
Heidelberg by Rupert II. El. Pal 1346
Jena by John Frederick El. Sax. 1558
Ingolstad by Lewis Duke of Bavaria 1472
Liege before 1129
Tubingen by Eberhard Count of Wurtemberg 1477
Vienna by Albert III. Arch-Duke of Austria 1365
Wittemburg by Frederick III. El. Sax. 1502
Mentz 1482
Triers or Treves 1558
Friburg in Brisgaw by Albert D. of Austria 1463
Rostock 1490
Marpurgh by Philip Landgrave
Gissen † by Lewis Landgrave of Hesse 1607
Gripswald † by Philip D. of Pomeren 1547
Dillinghen by Otho Card. Truchses
Kiel by Albert Duke of Holstein. 1669
Altorf † by Emperor Ferdinand II 1622
Helmstad by Julius D. of Brunswick 1576
Paderborn 1592
Sigen † by John Count of Nassau 1589
Lawengen † by Wolfgangus Count Pal.
Gratz
Wurtzburg
Duisburg.

In BOHEMIA.

Prague by Emp Charles V 1358

In POLAND.

Gracow. 1364
Wilna in Lithuania 1579
Koningsberg and Elbing in Prussia, by Albert Duke of Prussia. 1544

In SWEDELAND.

Upsal
Lunden or *Londinum Scanorum* by K. Charles IX.
Abo by Queen Christina 1640

Derpt

Dept by Gustavus Adolphus in Livonia. } 1632

In DENMARK.

Copenhagen. 1497

In TRANSILVANIA.

Alba Julia or Weissemburg by Prince Ragotzi.

In ASIA.

Goa in the W. Peinsula of the E. Indies, by the K. of Portugal.

In AMERICA.

In New England.

Cambridge having 2 Colleges.

In New Spain.

Mexico by Emp. Charles V. 1551

Guatimala by Philip IV. King of Spain. } 1628

In Peru.

Lima by Philip III. K. of Spain. } 1614

Quito by Philip II. K. of Spain. } 1586

In Hispaniola.

S. Domingo by Philip II. King of Spain. } 1558

In Greece, instead of Universities there are said to be 24 Monasteries of Caloyers or Greek Monks of the Order of St. Basil, who live in a Collegiate manner on the Mountain antiently called *Athos*, but now term'd from these Colleges the Holy Mountain, where the Younger Sort are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and the various Rites of the Greek Church, and out of these Colleges are usually chosen those Bishops who are Suffragans to the Patriarch of Constantinople.

Of Finding the Latitude and Longitude of Places.

I. Of finding the Latitude of a Place.

METHOD I.

IN order to find the Latitude of a Place by this Method, there must be given the Sun's Declination, its Meridian Altitude, and also its Position or Situation upon the Meridian Northwards or Southwards in respect of the Zenith of the said Place. The former may be taken from the Table of the Suns Declination, the second by the Quadrant of Altitude, and the last by the Needle or Compass.

Besides the forementionʼd Particulars, there are also requisite to be known these following *Præcognita*, *viz.*

I. The Zenith is always in the Meridian, and always 90 degrees distant from the Horizon: therefore 2. if the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be substracted from 90, the Remainder is the Suns Distance from the Zenith: 3. if the Meridian Altitude of the Sun be 90 Degrees, then the Sun is in the Zenith.

II. The Distance of the Zenith from the Equator is the Latitude of the Place, and is always equal to the Elevation of the Pole: 2. if the Equator cross the Zenith, then the Place lies under the Equator, and so has no Latitude: 3. if the Equator be North of the Zenith, then the Place is in Southern Latitude: 4. if the Equator be South of the Zenith, then the Place is in Northern Latitude; and *vice versa* in each particular.

III. When the Sun is in the Equator, it hath no Declination. 2. when it is North of the Equator, it is in Northern Declination: 3. when South of the Equator, in Southern Declination: and *vice versa* in each Particular.

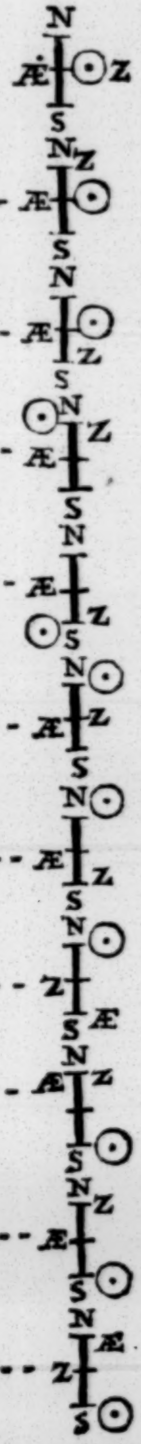
These Præcognita being well understood, and the Suns Declination, Meridian Altitude, and Position in respect of the Zenith being known, the Reason of this Method will clearly appear in all the Variety of Cases, which can happen, being 14 in Number, and comprisʼd in the following Scheme, wherein ☉ denotes the Sun, Z the Distance of the * Zenith from the Sun, Æ the

* *Though it be the more proper way of Speaking, to say the Suns Distance from the Equator or Zenith, than the Equator's or Zenith's Distance from the Sun; yet the latter form is here made use of, as rendering the Scheme more easy to be apprehended.*

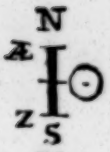
Distance

Distance of the Equator from the Sun, L Latitude, L N. Northern Latitude, L S. Southern Latitude, = equal, ⊏ greater, ⊐ lesser.

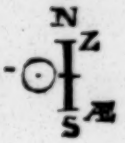
Case			
1.	Z and Æ = o, the L = o		
2.	Æ = o, and Z	Northward, then Z = L N	
3.		Southward, then Z = L S	
4.	Z = o, and Æ	Southward, then Æ = L N	
5.		Northward, then Æ = L S	
6.	Z and Æ both Southw. and Z	= Æ, then L = o	
7.		⊏ Æ, then Z — Æ = L S	
8.		⊐ Æ, then Æ — Z = L N	
9.	Z and Æ both Northward and Z	= Æ then L = o	
10.		⊏ Æ, then Z — Æ = L N	
11.		⊐ Æ, then Æ — Z = L S	



12. Z Southw. and Æ Northw. then Z + Æ = L S - -

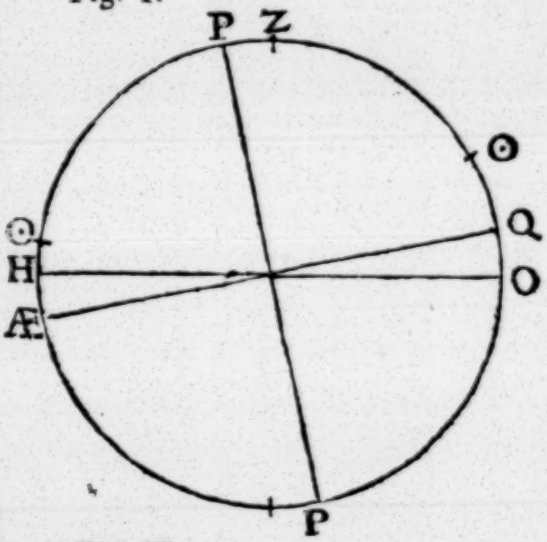


13. Z Northw. and Æ Southw. then Z + Æ = L N - -



14. If the Place is so very near to the (N. or S.) Pole, that the Sun may be seen upon its Meridian twice in 24 hours, and the Altitude of the Sun is taken upon the lower part of the Meridian, (that is, the Pole being between the Sun and the Zenith, then 180 — Z + Æ = L (N or S as the Pole is.) See Fig. I.

Fig. I.

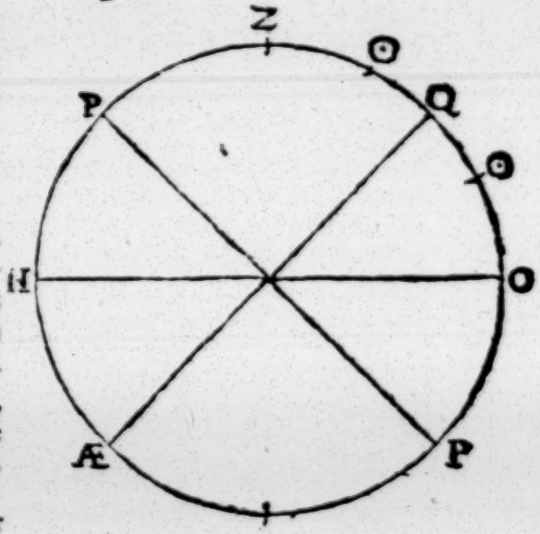


Method II.

1. If the Suns Declination be towards the Elevated Pole, substract it from the Meridian Altitude, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I. or II.)

2. If the Place be so near to the Pole, that the Meridian Altitude of the Sun may be taken upon the lower part of the Meridian (as in case the 14th Method I.) substract the Meridian Altitude from the Declination, and the Remainder is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. I.)

Fig. II.



3. If the Declination of the Sun be towards the depressed Pole, let it be added to the Meridian Altitude, and the summe is the Complement of the Latitude. (See Fig. II.)

Which Pole is Elevated, may be known by observing what Stars are conspicuous above the Horizon of the Place.

II. Of

II. Of finding the Longitude of any Place.

Præcognita.

I. The whole Compaſs of the Heavens, which is reckon'd to be 360 Degrees, paſſes from Eaſt to Weſt through the Meridian of any Place in 24 Hours, and conſequently by proportion 15 Degrees paſs in one hour, one Degree in 4 minutes of an hour, &c.

II. The Longitude of any Place (being the Diſtance of its Meridian from the Firſt Meridian, which in the Tables and Maps hereunto belonging is the Meridian of London,) is found, by finding the Difference of Time between the coming of any Point of the Heavens or any Cœleſtial Body to one Meridian and to the other. For the Difference of Time turn'd into Degrees according to the Proportion mention'd in Præcogn. I. is the Longitude.

III. If the Cœleſtial Body comes ſooner or earlier to the Firſt Meridian, than it does to the Meridian of the Place whoſe Longitude is ſought, then that Place lies in Weſtern Longitude; 2. If later, then in Eaſtern.

Now the Difference of Time, between the coming of any Cœleſtial Body to the Firſt Meridian, and to the Meridian of any other Place, and conſequently the Longitude of that other Place, is found out by theſe following Methods.

METHOD I.

To find the Longitude of a Place by an Eclipſe of the Moon.

By a Clock duly rectified, obſerve at what time the Moon or any remarkable Spot thereof enters into or comes out of the Shade of the Earth, and compare the Time when any of theſe Circumſtances happen at the Place where you make the obſervation, with the Time of their happening at the Firſt Meridian, the Difference between theſe two Times being turn'd into Degrees and Minutes is by Præcogn. II. the Longitude ſought.

METHOD II.

To find the Longitude of a Place by the Satellites of Jupiter.

By a Clock duly rectifi'd obſerve the Time of the Immerſion or Emerſion of any of the ſaid Satellites, which being compar'd with the Time of Immerſion or Emerſion of the ſame Satelles at the Firſt

First Meridian, the Difference of Time reduced into Degrees gives the Longitude Sought.

METHOD III.

To find the Longitude of any Place by a Clock, or any other Automaton, so contriv'd and made, as to keep the same Uniform, Just, or Regular Motion in all Parts of the Earth.

The Clock being rectifi'd to the Time at the First Meridian (or any other Place from whence you depart,) shall (if duly attended afterwards) shew in any Part of the World the true Time at the First Meridian (or the Place from whence you departed) Wherefore having found likewise (either by the Suns Altitude in the day, or by some Star's Altitude in the night) the true Time at that Place to which you are come, the Difference between the Time thus found and the Time of the Clock, being converted into Degrees and Minutes, shew the Longitude of the Place where you are.

An Example in respect of Latitude.

The Sun is in 23d. 30′. N. Declination, and is observ'd upon the Meridian to be 62 d. high, and S. of the Zenith. What is the Latitude of the Place of Observation? Answer, 51 d. 30′

For the Example belongs to Case 13 of Method I. wherein Z + Æ = L N. *i. e.* 28 d. (=90 d. — 62 d. = Z by Præcogn. I.) + 23 d. 30′ = 51 d. 30′: And likewise to Case I. of Method the Second, wherein Alt.—Declin. —Compl. of Lat. *i. e.* 62. d. 00′ — 23 d. 30′ — 38 d. 30′ Compl. of Lat. Therefore 51 d. 30′ (=90—38. 30) = Lat.

An Example in respect of Longitude.

The Beginning or End of an Eclipse of the Moon, the Immersion or Emersion of a Satelles of Jupiter, is observ'd at Vienna to be at eleven at night, at London to be at 52′ past nine. What therefore is the Longitude of Vienna from London? Answer 17′ Eastw.

For 11 h. 00′ — 9 h. 52′ = 1 h. 8′, which by Præcogn. I is equal to 17 d. and by Præcogn. II is the Longitude of the Place, and by Præcogn III 2. is Eastward.

In like manner the Index of a regular Clock or Automaton rectified to the Meridian at London, and carried to Vienna, would point to 52′ past nine, when the Hour of the night being found at Vienna by taking the Altitude of a Star, would be Eleven.

A Ta-

A Table of those Places, whose Latitudes and Longitudes may be most relied upon.

	Lat. ° ′	Long. ° ′
Abbeville in France	50 05	1 37
Agra in the Mogols Emp.	28 30	83. 7 †
Aix in France	43 31	5 12
Alby in France	43 44	1 19
Alencon in France	48 29	0 15
Aleppo in Syria	36 15	38 45
Alexandria in Egypt	31 00	34 22 †
Amiens in France	49 54	2 04
Amsterdam in Holland	52 21	4 40
Ancona in Italy	43 54	14 02
Angers in France	47 27	0 56 W
Antibe in France	43 34	6 55
Antwerp in Flanders	51 10	4 15
Archangel in Muscovy	64 30	
Arles in France	43 34	4 12
Arras in Artois	50 16	2 32
Athens in Turky	38 5	25 22
Augsburg in Germany	48 24	11 0
Avignon in France	43 51	4 23
Autun in Burgundy	46 48	4 2
Aux in France.	47 35	3 15
Baieux in Normandy	49 16	0 55
Barcelona in Spain	41 26	1 07
Basil in Switzerland	47 40	7 55
Batavia in Java, in the East Indies	6 15 S	100 44 †
Bayonne in France	43 30	1 41 W
Beauvais in France	49 24	1 49 †
Bengal in the East Indies	21 56	95 7
Bergamo in Italy	45 43	9 45
Besancon in France	47 18	6 17
Blois in France	47 35	0 57
Bologne in Picardy	50 44	1 22
Bologna in Italy	44 30	11 37
Bourdeaux in France	44 50	0 45 W
Brandenburg in Germany	52 16	13 7
Brest in France	48 22	4 45 W
Brunswick in Germany	52 15	9 45
Brussels in the Netherlands	50 48	4 15
Buda in Hungary.	47 46	20 0

	Lat.	Long.
Cadiz in Spain	36 16	7 35 W
Caen in France	49 10	0 37 W
Calais in France	50 56	1 35
Camboia in the East Indies	11 20	104 0 †
Cambray in the Netherlands	50 11	3 10
Candia in the Isle of Candie	34 40	28 37 †
Caors or Cahors in France	44 30	0 30
Cape Corrientes in Mexico or New Spain	20 28	128 50 W
Cape of Good Hope in Africk	34 15 S	17 00
Cape Verde in Africk	14 43	17 22
Cayro in Egypt	29 50	35 7 †
Challon in France	46 45	4 52
Chartres in France	48 30	1 21 W
Cherbourgh in France	49 38	1 52 W
Clermont in France	45 51	2 52
Cologne in Germany	50 50	7 7
Compostella in Spain	42 58	9 52 W
Constance in Normandy	49 6	1 51 W
Constantinople in Turky	41 6	31 30
Copenhagen in Denmark	55 40	12 32
Cracow in Poland	50 10	20 7
Cusco in Peru	12 25 S	73 52 †
Dantzick in Prussia	54 22	18 52
Dieppe in France	49 56	0 57 W
Dijon in France	47 20	4 57
Dublin in Ireland	53 11	7 37 W
Dunkirk in the Netherlands	51 1	2 6
Edenburg in Scotland	55 47	2 57 W
Embrun in France	44 30	6 52
Evreux in France	49 00	0 55 W
Fez in Africk	33 10	6 7 W
Ferrara in Italy	44 54	11 52
Florence in Italy	43 41	11 45
Francfort on the Main in Germany	50 4	9 0
Ferro Isle among the Canaries	28 5	18 22 W
Gaunt or Ghent in the Netherlands	51 1	3 37
Geneva in Switzerland	46 22	6 27
Genoua in Italy	44 27	9 37
Goa in the East Indies	15 30	72 7 †
Grenoble in France	45 16	6 22
Havre de Grace in France	49 31	0 2 W
Hamburg in Germany	53 41	10 22
Heidelberg in Germany	49 20	8 52
St, Helens Isle	15 55 S	7 0 W
Langres in France	47 45	5 22
Laon in France	49 31	3 27
Liege in Germany	50 40	5 52
Lima in Peru	12 20 S	85 22 † W
Limoges in France	45 45	0 56

Lipsick

	Lat.	Long.
Lipſick in Germany	51 19	12 15
Lisbon in Portugal	38 40	10 52 W
Liſieux in France	49 8	0 0
Liſle in the Netherlands	50 33	2 52
Lions in France	45 45	4 57
LONDON	51 32	0 00
Macao in the Eaſt Indies	22 13	113 52 †
Madrid in Spain	40 10	3 37 W
Maſtricht in the Netherlands	50 50	5 40
Malacca in the Eaſt Indies	2 42	99 57 †
St. Malo in France	48 36	1 57 W
Malta in the Iſle of Malta	35 40	14 52
Mans in France	48 3	0 5 W
Mantua in Italy	45 11	10 57
Marſeilles in France	43 19	5 15
Martinico Iſle in the Weſt Indies	14 44	61 33 †W
Mayence or Mentz in Germany	50 2	7 57
Meaux in France	48 56	2 41
Meſſina in Sicily	38 21	16 35
Metz in Lorrain	49 14	6 22
Mexico in the Weſt Indies	20 10	105 22 †W
Milan in Italy	45 20	9 26
Modena in Italy	44 38	11 13
Montpellier in France	43 36	3 40
Moſcow in Muſcovy	55 34	38 45
Moulins in France	46 28	3 11
Munchen or Munick in Germany	48 58	11 40
Namur in the Netherlands	50 25	5 5
Nancy in Lorrain	48 39	6 42
Nants in France	47 13	1 45 W
Naples in Italy	41 5	15 37
Narbon in France	43 15	2 7
Nivers in France	46 54	2 52
Nurimberg in Germany	49 29	11 00
Olinda in Braſil	7 48 S	34 52 †W
Orleans in France	47 54	1 40
Ormuz in Perſia	27 30	61 30 †
Oxford in England	51 46	1 17 W
Padua in Italy	45 31	11 7
Paris in France	48 50	2 7
Parma in Italy	44 44	10 35
Pau in France	43 10	0 22 W
Pequin in China	40 00	117 45 †
Perigueux in France	45 14	0 37
Perpignan in France	42 44	2 22
Poictiers in France	46 34	0 16
Pompelone in Spain	42 52	1 52 W
Prague in Bohemia	50 40	14 30
Raguſa in Dalmatia	42 33	18 25

	Lat.	Long.	
Ratisbon in Germany	48 59	12 38	
Rennes in France	48 3	2 7	W
Rheims *ibid.*	49 12	3 55	
Rhodes in the I. of Rhodes	37 50	32 47	†
Rochelle in France	46 10	1 27	W
Rodez *ibid.*	44 10	1 56	
Rome in Italy	41 51	12 37	
Roterdam in the United Netherlands	51 55	4 17	
Rouen in France	49 27	1 55	
Saintes *ibid.*	45 45	2 52	W
Samur in France	47 14	0 38	W
Saragoza in Spain	41 38	0 52	W
Sedan in France	49 46	4 57	
Sens *ibid.*	48 4	3 2	
Siam in the East Indies	14 10	100 41	†
Soisson in France	49 26	3 7	
Stockholm in Sweden	59 30	18 22	
Syracuse in Sicily	37 4	15 12	
Strasburg in Germany	48 32	7 46	
Toledo in Spain	39 46	4 52	W
Toulon in France	43 7	5 42	
Toulouse *ibid.*	43 30	0 27	
Tours *ibid.*	47 23	0 27	
Treves or Triers in Germany	49 50	6 37	
Troyes in France	48 8	3 55	
Tubingen in Germany	48 34	9 7	
Turin in Italy	44 50	8 2	
Venice in Italy	45 33	12 17	
Vennes in France	47 36	2 46	W
Verdun in Lorrain	49 17	5 37	
Vienna in Germany	48 22	17 7	
Vienne in Dauph.	45 28	5 0	
Urbino in Italy	43 53	13 0	
Utrecht in the United Netherlands	52 5	4 57	
Warsaw in Poland	52 14	21 22	

The Latitudes and Longitudes here mention'd are taken from Monsieur *Hire*'s Table, (published in *An. Dom.* 1687. in a Book entituled *Tabularum Astronomicarum pars prima*) the Observations published by the Academy at Paris in 1688, the *Philosophical Transactions*, Mr. *Dampier*'s Voyages, *&c.* but especially from the former. Now since it would be too tedious, to take notice of all the minute Alterations in respect of Latitude and Longitude, that have been made in the Maps hereunto appertaining, I shall therefore content my self to observe only the greatest and most considerable of them. And

And first in respect of Latitude it is to be known, that Constantinople is plac'd by *Sanson* and others in 43 d. Rhodes not quite in 36 d. whereas Mr. *Greaves* sometime Professor of Astronomy in *Oxford*, found by Observation the former (see *Phil. Transact.* N. 152.) to be in 41 d. 6', the latter (see *Phil. Transact.* N. 178.) in 37 d. 50 m. so that the Extent from North to South of Natolia or Asia Minor is contracted above 3 d. in the Maps now published. Again the Latitude of Athens was found by Mr. *Vernon* (see *Wheeler's* Travels page 346.) to be 38 d. 5 m. whereas according to *Sanson*, &c. it is but 37 d. 28 m. so Syracuse in Sicily is placed by *Sanson* somewhat above 36 d. Barcelona in Spain about 40 d. 30 m. whereas according to *Hire's* Table the former is in 37 d. 4 m. the latter in 41 d. 26 m. From which (together with the Alteration of the Coast of France to be seen in the Map of France) the South Coast of Europe, as well as Asia Minor, may be well suppos'd to be generally if not wholy drawn too low in *Sanson's* &c.) Maps. I shall mention but one place more upon the Continent, and that is Focheu in China, which by *Sanson* is placed in 25 d. whereas according to the Observations printed by the Royal *Academy* of Paris in 1688, it is in 29 d. 41 m. As for the Islands, it has been usual to place the third part of the Isle, call'd Iceland or Iseland over against Norway, above the Artick Circle, whereas we are inform'd by one who made a considerable stay there, that it lies in a manner wholy below the said Circle.

In respect of Longitude, *Sanson* makes Aleppo 50 d. distant from London Eastward, whereas according to Mr. *Hire's* Table it is not above 43 d. 40 m. and according to the *Phil. Transact.* Numb. 192. still less, *viz.* about 40 d. Again Guam, one of the Ladrone Isles, is placed by *Sanson* about 164 d. Eastward from London; whereas according to Mr. *Hire*, it is distant but about 136, and according to Mr. *Dampier's* Account (see Vol. I. p. 288.) but between 103 and 104.

104. From this Isle Guam to Cape Corientes on the S. W. Point of Mexico in America, is reckon'd by *Sanson* &c.) about 77 d. whereas according to the Observations of the Royal *Academy* of Paris aforemention'd, the Distance from the said Isle (to Cape St. Lucas in California is 100 d. 35 m. and consequently) to Cape Corientes (which by *Sanson* is placed 5 or 6 d. E. of C. Lucas, and therefore so much farther from the Isle Guam) about 105 or 106 d.; and according to Mr. *Dampier* (see Vol. I. p. 288.) still further, *viz.* 125 d 11 m. Lastly from Cape Corientes Eastward to London are reckon'd by *Sanson* 119 d. which is one or two degrees above the distance according to the Observations aforemention'd, but agreeably to Mr. *Dampier*'s Computation (see Vol. I. p. 255.) the Distance is about 127 or 128 d.

From the Longitudes here specifi'd it is evident, that (according to the latest Observations and Calculations made both by Sea and Land) as much of the Terraqueous Globe as lies from London Eastward to the Isle of Guam, (that is, most of the Old Continent) is a great deal too much extended in *Sanson*'s and other Maps; as much as lies from the Isle of Guam Eastward to Cape Corientes in Mexico (that is, most of the South Sea or Pacifick Ocean) is a great deal too much contracted in the same Maps. As for what lies from Cape Corientes Eastward to London, (that is, America and the Atlantick Ocean) according to the Observations of the Academy already cited, it is commonly over reckon'd by two or three minutes, but according to Mr. *Dampier*'s Calculation it is ~~under~~ over reckon'd about nine or ten ~~minutes~~ Degrees. Again, though according to the Modern Observations it is agreed in general, that the South Sea has been hitherto too much contracted, the Old Continent too much extended; yet as to the exact number of Degrees which are under reckon'd in the former, or over reckon'd in the latter, there is a considerable

ſiderable diverſity to be met with upon comparing theſe Lateſt Calculations one with the other. Further it may be obſerv'd, that the Difference between the Antient and Modern Calculations in this reſpect generally increaſes ſomewhat in proportion to the Diſtance of Places from theſe Weſtern Parts of Europe. Thus Rome is diſtant from London according to *Sanſon* about 15 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 12; Aleppo is diſtant according to *Sanſon* about 50 degrees, according to our *Philoſophical Tranſactions* N. 119 about 38; Goa according to *Sanſon* about 92 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 72; laſtly the Iſle of Guam according to *Sanſon* about 164 degrees, according to Mr. *Hire* about 137, and according to Mr. *Dampier* about 113. In the firſt Caſe the Difference is about 3 degrees, in the ſecond about 12, in the third about 20, and in the laſt about 27 according to Mr. *Hire*, but 51 according to Mr. *Dampier*. Now upon account of the aforemention'd Diverſities even in the lateſt Calculations, I have not confined my ſelf ſtrictly and wholy to any one of the aforecited Authors, but have kept ſuch a Proportion as ſeem'd proper between the Extremities of the different Calculations, eſpecially in determining the Longitudes of the moſt remote Places, as admitting of greateſt Uncertainty. However it was judg'd beſt to ſet down in the Table the Latitudes and Longitudes exactly according to the Calculations of the aforemention'd Authors, only perfixing this mark (†) to ſuch as were not followed in the Maps. And here it is to be noted further, that in the ſaid Table S. denotes Southern Latitude, W. Weſtern Longitude; ſuch Latitudes and Longitudes as have no letter affixt to them, being Northern Latitudes and Eaſtern Longitudes.

An

An INDEX of the ſeveral Places mention'd in the foregoing Treatiſe, together with a ſhort Account of what is moſt remarkable concerning them.

N. B. The Words in Roman Letters are the Preſent Names, thoſe in Italick are the Antient Names, and the Scripture Names are in Roman Capitals.

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